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Executive Committee No.18
February 1963

M I N U T E S

of the

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Geneva
February 11 - 15, 1963

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Confidential

Executive Committee No.18
February, 1963

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Geneva, February 11 - 15, 1963

Present:

Presidents: Archbishop Iakovos
Dr. Martin Niemöller
Mr. Charles Parlin

Chairmen: Dr. Franklin Clark Fry
Dr. Ernest A. Payne

Members: Dr. C.G. Baeta
Bishop Sante Uberto Barbieri
Dr. Eugene Carson Blake
Dr. Kathleen Bliss
Dr. Alford Carleton
Dr. J.R. Chandran
Prof. J.L. Hromadka
Archbishop Gunnar Hultgren
Bishop Hanns Lilje
Archbishop Nikodim

Consultants: Bishop Emilianos
Sir Kenneth Grubb
Bishop Vladimir Kotliarov

Guest: Archpriest Vitaly Borovoy

Staff: Rev. Paul R. Abrecht
Dr. Roswell P. Barnes
Dr. Madeleine Barot
Dr. Robert S. Bilheimer
Dr. Leslie E. Cooke
Rev. Roderick French
Dr. Norman Goodall
Dr. Laszlo Ledermann
Dr. Hans J. Margull
Mr. Philippe Maury
Dr. Paul S. Minear
Dr. Donald M'Timkulu
Bishop Lesslie Newbigin
Dr. O. Fred. Nolde
Mr. Frand Northam
Father Paul Verghese
Dr. W.A. Visser 't Hooft
Dr. H.H. Wolf
Mr. Ralph C. Young

1. Opening devotions were conducted by the Chairman.

In Memoriam. In reporting the death of Dr. Adolf Keller on February 10 in Los Angeles, California, Dr. Visser 't Hooft recalled the debt which the ecumenical movement owed to him for the initiatives he had taken in the 1920s. The European Central Bureau for Inter-Church Aid organized by him in 1922 had been the fore-runner of the present Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service; the International Christian Institute, of which he was the first Director in 1928, had foreshadowed the present Study Division and particularly its work on Church and Society; the Graduate School at Bossey had been preceded by Dr. Keller's Ecumenical Seminars in the University of Geneva; and the review Stockholm which he had edited had been the fore-runner of the Ecumenical Review. In the name of the Committee Dr. Visser 't Hooft expressed the gratitude and thanksgiving of all in the World Council to one of the builders of the ecumenical movement.

2. Roll Call

The General Secretary presented apologies for absence from the Archbishop of Melbourne and Dr. D.G. Moses who were prevented from attending owing to ill-health, and from Sir Francis Ibiam who at the last minute had been detained in Nigeria on State business. Pressure of other responsibilities had prevented the attendance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Ivy Chou and Mr.J. Irwin Miller.

3. Cairo

Dr. Visser 't Hooft reported on the circumstances which had led to a last-minute change of the location of the present meeting from Cairo to Geneva. The report was supplemented by Dr. Niemöller, who had just returned from a brief visit to Cairo, and by Dr. Goodall. A letter was read from Bishop Samuel who had been in charge of the arrangements in Cairo. The General Secretary recalled that the member churches of the World Council in the United Arab Republic, with the agreement of their Government, had issued a cordial invitation to the Executive Committee to meet in Cairo from February 11th to 15th. Certain difficulties had subsequently arisen within one of the churches and in view of the fact that it was not possible to complete the arrangements by the date fixed and that it was on the other hand not practicable to postpone the meeting, it had been decided to meet on this occasion in Geneva. The hope had been expressed that it might prove possible to hold a meeting in Cairo at some later date. After discussion it was RESOLVED -

(a) that the General Secretary be asked to reply to the letter from Bishop Samuel in the name of the Committee;

(b) that consideration be given to the possibility of holding a consultation in Egypt at some future date in which, if possible, some members of the Executive and Central Committees might participate.

The General Secretary drew attention to available copies of a memorandum summarizing charges (and replies to them) made against the WCC in a series of Arabic pamphlets which had provided a contributory cause of the postponement of the meeting.

4. General Secretary's Report

(a) Africa

(i) Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that following the Central Committee meeting in Paris a letter had been sent to the Ghana Government reporting the resolution of the Committee concerning the expulsion of Bishop Roseveare. An acknowledgement had been received. The Methodist Church in Ghana had written expressing its gratitude for the action of the Committee.

(ii) All-Africa Christian Youth Assembly. This was one of a series of youth assemblies in various parts of the world and our own Youth Department had much to do with the arrangements: Mr. Itty, in particular, had been very heavily involved. The conference was in every sense an African conference, under competent African leadership, and by no means all the money needed to bring delegates to the meeting had come from sources outside Africa. One of the most valuable features of the meeting had been the opportunity it had given the delegates of getting to know each other; this was an opportunity which had been seized with great zest and enjoyment. Keen interest had been evinced in the discussion of social and political problems. The chief anxiety here was that in such discussions there was very little help either from the churches or from the leadership of such conferences on problems of Christian social ethics. It must be a matter of the deepest concern to us all that there was an utter lack of an adequate ministry, or even of the type of student who would provide such a ministry in the future. Dr. Visser 't Hooft felt that this problem was more acute in Africa than in any other part of the world, and was one with which we should be very much concerned.

(iii) The Salisbury Conference on Christian Education in Changing Africa. Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that it was too soon after its conclusion to give a report on the Salisbury Conference, but from all accounts the meeting had been a significant one. Its chairman had been one of the members of our staff - Dr. Z.K. Matthews.

(b) Asia

Preparations were in hand for the three Situation Conferences to be held under the auspices of the East Asia Christian Conference in Madras, Tokyo und Singapore. The World Council would be well represented in these meetings, which would form part of the preparatory work for the next assembly of the EACC early in 1964 in Rangoon.

(c) Latin America

Dr. Visser 't Hooft said he had been deeply impressed by reports made by members of the staff who had recently been in Latin America. Mr. van den Heuvel had attended the All-Latin America Youth Conference in Mexico; Dr. Goodall and Mr. Tschuy had paid visits to several countries in Latin America during the latter part of 1962. The Latin America Working Party had been disquieted by the tragic gulf between the younger generations and the churches which to a large extent still moved in a pre-revolutionary situation. The

meeting in Mexico had given some vivid illustrations of this. Probably the best help we could give in this situation was through the Rapid Social Change study. Discussions were in progress with the Junta regarding ways in which help might be rendered out of experience in other parts of the world where similar questions had had to be faced. A more encouraging piece of news was that a Spanish edition of the Ecumenical Press Service was now available.

(d) Europe

The Conference of European Churches had met in Geneva during the previous week. This had been a significant and encouraging meeting and had come to grips with a number of key issues for the churches of Europe. Working groups, consisting largely of laymen, had been set up to consider some of these issues.

(e) The Orthodox Churches

Dr. Visser 't Hooft referred to recent visits he had paid to the Patriarchate of Constantinople and to the Catholicos of Cilicia. During his stay in Istanbul he had been fortunate enough to have some valuable conversation with Archbishop Iakovos on questions concerning the Orthodox Churches and the World Council of Churches. Earlier in the year a delegation from the staff had visited Russia on the invitation of the Patriarchate of Moscow; during this visit they had attended an important meeting of the Synod of the Armenian Church. Dr. Visser 't Hooft said he was happy to report that we now had Bishop Vladimir Kotliarov in Geneva as the representative of the Moscow Patriarchate. Archpriest Borovoy, however, still hoped to visit Geneva from time to time.

A delegation consisting of Archbishop Iakovos, Dr. Fry, Bishop Emilianos and himself had visited Roumania on the invitation of the Orthodox Church. They had been greatly impressed by the cordial relationship between the Orthodox and the other churches in Roumania. They had also been struck by the vitality of the Orthodox Church and the strength of the theological faculties and of the monasteries. A matter of concern was the lack of contact with the outside world and the fact that there was little knowledge of recent theological thinking. There was a tremendous eagerness to use every ecumenical contact and it was encouraging to know that arrangements had recently been made for three theological students to go for training to other countries; one of these is now in Bossey.

(f) Relations with the Roman Catholic Church

Dr. Visser 't Hooft reported on relations with the Roman Catholic Church (see Appendix I). The Chairman then called on Dr. Lukas Vischer, who had been the WCC Observer at the Second Vatican Council (see Appendix II).

After thanking Dr. Visser 't Hooft and Dr. Vischer for their reports Dr. Fry opened the meeting for discussion. One or two suggestions for amendment or expansion of the General Secretary's report were made and Dr. Visser 't Hooft promised to take these into account in the final version of the report.

(I) Appointment of Observer(s) to the next session of the Council

Dr. Fry reminded the Committee that the Central Committee had authorized the officers to deal with the question of the appointment of observers to the next session of the Second Vatican Council. He asked if members had any guidance to give in the matter. Dr. Baeta expressed the view that since it now appeared that the next session would be the last, it would be a good thing if Dr. Lukas Vischer could again attend as an official observer for the World Council. This view was supported by other members. Mr. Parlin drew attention to the fact that there had been a certain amount of criticism that in the main the observers were of European or North American nationality. Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that he had had the same criticism from Cardinal Bea and Monseigneur Willebrands. The hope was expressed that this point would be borne in mind in the appointment of observers to the second session.

It was AGREED -

> that the appointment of observer(s) to the second session of the Second Vatican Council be left in the hands of the officers and that in making such appointments they be asked to bear in mind the comments which had been made.

(II) Observers from confessional bodies and member churches. Dr. Payne referred to the decision of the Baptist World Alliance at its meeting in Oslo in 1962 not to send official observers to Rome. This had not represented the unanimous view of churches in the membership of the Alliance. Two members of Baptist churches had been present independently in Rome and through the courtesy of the Secretariat on Unity they had been designated as "guests". Discussion took place on the rôle of observers and the arrangements which had been made for liaison between them. Dr. Blake expressed the hope that churches and confessional bodies might be encouraged to secure wider area representation in appointing observers for the second session.

In reply to a question from Dr. Hromadka, Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that the text of Dr. Vischer's report would be made available to those present at this meeting. In making use of it he suggested that a certain amount of caution should be used and that it would probably be wiser not to quote it verbatim.

Archbishop Iakovos drew attention to the new Encyclical issued by the Pope. He felt that serious attention should be given to it.

(III) The situation created by the Council

In discussion of this section of the report the main attention was given to the question of "dialogue" between the Roman Catholic Church and other churches. Instances were given of a more open attitude on both sides and stress was laid on the importance of continuing the dialogue, both on official and unofficial levels.

(IV) The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church to the WCC

Dr. Payne drew attention to the phrase concerning "the perfect clarity of the Roman position" in regard to the nature of unity and suggested that there is in fact no such "perfect clarity". In reply to a question from Dr. Blake, Dr. Vischer said that there would be 5 observers from the Roman Catholic Church in Montreal - one in each of the five sections. In addition there would be a consultation between a group of Roman Catholic theologians and members of the four theological commissions which had prepared the reports for Montreal; this would take place in March in Bossey.

(V) The attitude of the WCC to the Roman Catholic Church

In discussion of this section stress was laid on the distinction between membership and non-membership of the World Council. Dr. Bliss said that the fellowship could be wider than the membership but it was the membership which carried responsibility for the fellowship. Dr. Visser 't Hooft felt that this paragraph needed considerable development. Sir Kenneth Grubb raised the question whether paragraph (e) might be taken to imply that the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs should consider inviting Roman Catholic observers to some of its meetings. Dr. Visser 't Hooft replied that in the event of the agenda containing matters on which Roman Catholic participation in discussion would be valuable, such as for instance the question of peace, such a step could only serve a useful purpose. Reference was made to the cooperation already existing with Roman Catholics in various fields, and mention made of their participation in the Ecumenical Work Camps organized by the Youth Department.

(VI) Article by Lord Fisher of Lambeth

Dr Bliss said that it should be borne in mind that this article had appeared in a 100-page Centenary Edition of the Church Times and suggested that it should not be given undue importance. Dr. Blake expressed concern lest the recommendations made in the article should lead to confessional rigidity. Sir Kenneth Grubb considered that Lord Fisher had under-stated the achievements of the World Council and instanced his reference to its work in the field of international affairs; this by no means did justice to the valuable work done by Dr. Nolde and his team at United Nations. In this and in other instances he did not think the case for the World Council had been properly presented.

Dr. Barnes asked leave to refer again to the question of dialogue with the Roman Catholic Church. In the United States, for instance, a number of opportunities for such discussion were offered by educational institutions, seminaries and other non-ecclesiastical agencies; these gave valuable openings for more unofficial conversation. He quoted examples of meetings in which prominent Roman Catholic officials had shared platforms with representatives of non-Christian faiths. Instances of other such meetings were mentioned by Bishop Barbieri and others.

In receiving the reports of the General Secretary and of Dr. Vischer it was RESOLVED -

(i) that the Executive Committee welcomes the information given about the first session of the Second Vatican Council and the prospect of more contacts with the Roman Catholic Church. It expresses its conviction that - as is implied in the Basis of the World Council of Churches - relations between Christian churches must be based on their common faith;

(ii) that the Executive Committee gives general approval to the suggestions concerning the policy of the World Council with regard to relations with the Roman Catholic Church contained in the report of the General Secretary and instructs the General Secretariat to develop these proposals with a view to their submission in fuller and more definite form to the Executive Committee and Central Committee;

(iii) that the Executive Committee expresses appreciation for the report of Dr. Lukas Vischer on the Second Vatican Council and requests the staff in its study of relations with the Roman Catholic Church to give special attention to the final section of Dr. Vischer's report.

5. Sub-Committees

Dr. Goodall announced that sub-committees would meet during the course of the week as follows:

Staffing Sub-Committee: Dr. Payne (Chairman)
Dr. Baeta
Dr. Bliss
Dr. Carleton
Dr. Chandran
Dr. Hromadka
Bishop Lilje
Archbishop Nikodim

Finance Sub-Committee: Dr. Niemöller (Chairman)
Bishop Barbieri
Dr. Blake
Dr. Fry
Archbishop Hultgren
Archbishop Iakovos
Mr. Parlin

6. Division of Ecumenical Action

(a) Lay Training Centres and Study Centres

Fr Verghese said that the Division had been receiving requests for aid in terms of finance and personnel for centres in Asia and Africa. In view of the need for some clarification in relation to work in this field, the Staff Executive Group had set up a special

sub-committee to study the whole question, its membership being Rev. Paul Abrecht, Rev. Victor Hayward, Dr. Roland Scott, Mr. C.I. Titty, Rev. Hans-Ruedi Weber, Dr. H. Puffert, Rev. Harry Morton, Mr. Ralph Young (Secretary), Fr. Verghese (Chairman). The main tasks of the committee would be (i) to collect and coordinate information concerning existing centres; (ii) to draw up a clear statement of the types of work undertaken by the various centres; (iii) to prepare a first draft of a statement of WCC policy in regard to such centres for approval by Executive and Central Committees; (iv) to be responsible for the preparation of a handbook incorporating information secured in relation to the above three items; (v) to consider specific requests received by the various Divisions for advice or aid in connection with the opening of new centres and to make specific recommendations to the appropriate authorities.

The report was received.

(b) Joint Study Commission with the WCCESSA

Fr. Verghese presented a draft resolution concerning a proposal of the Assembly of the WCCESSA for the setting up of a joint Study Commission to consider the responsibility of the Church in the area of education in general and in the nurture and equipment of Christians. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the discussion on this subject at the New Delhi Assembly (New Delhi Report, pp. 198-201), with particular reference to the opinion expressed by the Assembly that 'it is important for the Division to take up "the Christian concern for education in all its aspects" and to deal with it in appropriate ways.' After full discussion it was RESOLVED -

that, bearing in mind the recommendations of the New Delhi Assembly regarding the responsibility of the Division of Ecumenical Action in the field of education, the Executive Committee

(i) welcomes the proposal of the Assembly of the World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association that a joint Study Commission be appointed by the WCCESSA and the WCC to consider the responsibility of the Church in the area of education in general and in the nurture and equipment of Christians;

(ii) resolves that it be suggested to the WCCESSA that the terms of reference of the proposed Joint Study Commission be as follows:

"(1) to work towards the formulation of a statement of the theological basis of the Church's responsibility in the area of the education of all men",

"(2) to make recommendations to the two sponsoring bodies on ways of assisting the churches in the fulfilment of their responsibilities in the field of general education, and to suggest priorities",

"(3) to make sample surveys of the present practices of the churches in the nurture and training of their members, to ascertain the most urgent needs and to suggest ways in which the WCCESSA and WCC could assist the churches in meeting these needs."

(iii) resolves further that it be suggested to the WCCESSA:

(1) that a nominating committee composed of an equal number of members proposed by the WCCESSA and WCC meet together and recommend the names of the members of the proposed Joint Study Commission to the Board of Managers of the WCCESSA and to the Central Committee of the WCC for appointment by both bodies,

(2) that the nomination of members for the Commission be made on the basis of competence, with due regard to ecumenical and organizational representation,

(3) that the nominating Committee keep in mind the interest of the World Student Christian Federation, the World YWCA and the World Alliance of YMCA's in the question of education,

(4) that all questions of finances and the appointment of staff be undertaken jointly by the two organizations with the provision that the budget of the Joint Commission remains distinct from their general budgets.

In implementing this resolution the Chairman and Secretary of the Division were asked to keep in mind the points raised during the discussion. In regard to the financing of the Study the Committee expressed the opinion that any appeals to the Boards of Education or other agencies of the churches should be made jointly by the World Council of Churches and the WCCESSA, and that separate approaches by the two bodies should be avoided. Mr. Northam said that he did not think that at this early stage there was any need to go into the question of employment of staff in connection with the study. Specific proposals regarding staff could be brought to the Executive and Central Committees at Rochester and action taken if necessary.

7. Division of World Mission and Evangelism

(a) Publications

Bishop Newbigin drew attention to (i) Upon the Earth by D.T. Niles which represented the end of a ten-year period of study launched at the Willingen meeting of the International Missionary Council on the Missionary Obligation of the Church; (ii) reports on the Training of the Ministry in the Middle East and in the Caribbean which were now available.

(b) Consultation on the Preparation of Missionaries

A consultation on the Preparation of Missionaries was to be held in the summer of 1963 in the Caribbean. Its membership would

consist of 9 mission board secretaries, 12 people involved in the training of missionaries, 15 representatives of churches receiving missionaries, and 4 missionaries (2 from western churches and 2 from Asian churches). This consultation would be of some importance since it was the first on such a scale to take place.

(c) Christian Literature

Bishop Newbigin reminded the Committee that the Division had been authorised by the New Delhi Assembly to arrange for a consultation between representatives of agencies in Europe and North America primarily engaged in the field of Christian literature in Asia, Africa and Latin America, together with representatives from these areas. The meeting had taken place in Bethel, Germany, in October 1962 and had strongly recommended the creation of an international fund to be used for the strengthening of Christian literature work in these areas. The Divisional Committee of the DWME had appointed an exploratory committee to consider the possibilities of this proposal. The Chairman of the Committee was Dr. Johannes Blauw and Dr. Floyd Shacklock had been set free for full-time service as its secretary. The committee would be meeting in March and again in August and it was hoped that proposals for action could be put before the meeting of the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism in December. An interim report would be presented to the Central Committee in Rochester.

(d) The Radio Voice of the Gospel

Bishop Newbigin reported fully on events leading to the inauguration of the broadcasting station at Addis Ababa which would begin work on 26th February. The original plan had been that the station should be jointly owned by the Lutheran World Federation and the Near East Christian Council but in view of the enlargement of the range of the station it had become clear that the NECC was not in a position to undertake a half-share of the responsibility. The Division of World Mission and Evangelism had organised an informal meeting of representatives of the Lutheran World Federation, the All-Africa Church Conference and the Near East Christian Council. All concerned had agreed to the formation of a coordinating committee which would take over the responsibilities formerly vested in the NECC. This committee had recently met in Addis Ababa and had accepted responsibility for the task. It was necessary to report to the Executive Committee that one of the officers of the division of World Mission and Evangelism - Dr. George Carpenter - had been elected as the Executive Chairman of the committee, the basic responsibilities of which were (i) to help to develop in the Christian councils in the areas served by the station the means of producing adequate programmes, (ii) to find the necessary funds to meet its share of the costs. Bishop Newbigin then outlined the plans which were in hand for the work of the station. During the ensuing discussion great interest was expressed in this new venture and on the motion of Dr. Payne the Committee placed on record its good wishes for the enterprise. It was reported that Dr. Fry would be giving an address on the occasion of the inauguration of the station.

(e) Meeting of the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism

Bishop Newbigin reported on plans for the meeting of the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism to take place in Mexico City, December 8th-20th, 1963. Executive Committee action was needed in regard to the appointment of Central Committee delegates to the meeting. According to the terms of the Constitution of the Commission the maximum number of delegates appointed by affiliated councils would be 79 if each council took up its full quota of places; the number to be appointed by Central Committee would therefore be 39 (i.e. not more than one-half of the total number of places allotted to affiliated councils). Of those appointed at the August 1962 meeting of Central Committee the following had declined: Dr. Klaus von Bismarck, the Archbishop of York and the Rev. Tom Allan; no reply had yet been received from the Very Rev. R. Southcott. Action was needed to fill the remaining places.

It was RESOLVED -

that the Executive Committee approve the appointment of the following additional persons to the forthcoming meeting of the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism to complete the total constitutional representation of Central Committee. It is understood that if owing to the failure of some councils to fill up their places the number of Central Committee nominations exceeds 50% of the total council representation, the additional persons will be invited to act as advisers.

Africa: Dr. C.G. Baeta (Presbyterian Church of Ghana)
*Pastor Jean Kotto (Eglise évangélique du Cameroun)
Bishop Stephan Moshi (Lutheran Church of Northern Tanganyika)

Asia: *Principal J. Russell Chandran (Church of South India)
Dr. Chitose Kishi (Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church)

Europe: *Prof.H. Berkhof (Dutch Reformed Church)
Bishop F. Birkeli (Church of Norway)
Bishop Erik Eichele (Evangelical Church in Germany (Lutheran)
Ministerialrat Dr. Puttfarken (Evangelical Church in Germany, (Lutheran)
Dr. H. Thimme (Evangelical Church in Germany, Lutheran)

Great Britain: Dr. Kathleen Bliss (Church of England)
*Rev. P.A. Potter (Methodist Church)

N.America: Dr. Eugene Carson Blake (United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.)
Dr. F.C. Fry (Lutheran Church in America)
*Rev. G. Webber (United Church of Christ)
Dr. Colin W. Williams (Methodist Church)

Latin America: *Rev.E.E. Castro (Methodist Church, Uruguay)

Orthodox: Deacon Yannoulatos (Church of Greece)

(Those names marked (*) have been invited as speakers or section leaders and have accepted.)

8. Gift for new Headquarters

Dr. Visser 't Hooft reported that, on the suggestion of Mr. Parlin, Mr. Clarence Dillon had offered to make available the money to meet the cost of the Assembly Room in the new headquarters - a sum of $ 225,000. To this he would add such sums as might be required to meet the cost of improvements on the original plan which he thought desirable, subject to the acceptability of such improvements to the Council. Dr. Fry asked that the warm gratitude of the Committee for this generous gift be conveyed to Mr. Dillon. It was moved and seconded that a telegram be sent to Bishop Sherrill informing him of the gift.

9. Central Committee Procedures

Dr. Bilheimer spoke to a paper which was before the meeting concerning Central Committee procedures. This had been prepared by the staff for consideration by Executive Committee following the criticisms voiced during the Paris meeting. After careful consideration of the proposals point by point it was RESOLVED -

that the following proposals concerning procedures be remitted to the Central Committee for consideration:

(i) that the Central Committee empower the Executive Committee

(a) to deal with the authorization of specific work of Divisions and Departments within policies and programmes which have already been authorized by Central Committee;

(b) to take action on proposals for "WCC Programme Projects".

(ii) that there be no sub-committees dealing with the work of Divisional and Departmental Committees, but that it be made clear that the Divisional and Departmental Committees are the responsible agencies through which Central Committee acts in the respective spheres.

It was suggested that at the Rochester meeting an experiment be made along the following lines:

(i) that two actions concerning the work of Divisions and Departments be sought from the Central Committee -

(a) that reports be received;
(b) that decision be secured on major policy.

(ii) that in regard to reports of Divisions and Departments the following procedures be instituted

- reports of work accomplished be tabled in the (British) parliamentary sense;
- these reports be put on a table in the committee meeting room. The documents should, when possible, be on one colour paper so as to distinguish them from other documents.

- hearings on these reports should be scheduled with attendance at the hearings to be voluntary. The purpose of the hearing would be to discover whether Central Committee members discern issues in the reports which, in their judgment, should receive attention by the Central Committee as a whole at the current meeting;

- the motion in plenary session to receive the report would thus be made after the report had been available and after the hearing upon it. If it appeared in the hearing that any issue required debate, that debate must be scheduled.

(iii) any report of a Division or Department containing specific recommendations for Central Committee action should clearly indicate what these recommendations are, and should be in the hands of members at least 24 hours - and preferably 48 hours - before discussion in plenary session.

(iv) that in regard to securing action on policy of Divisions and Departments, the following procedure be instituted

- the issue for debate should arise from the appropriate Divisional or Departmental Committee and as a result of its action;

- the problem should be presented orally, and if necessary by a brief supporting paper, to the Central Committee in plenary session. Time should be reserved for discussion of the problem immediately following the presentation.

(v) that members of Committee be free to propose additional motions or to raise additional points in regard to Divisional and Departmental matters if they so wish.

(vi) that in the event of a Division having no basic policy matter to lay before the Central Committee it should give a 30-minute oral interpretation of its work. The purpose of this provision is to ensure that there be a statement in plenary session concerning the work of each division each year. It is understood that when a Division has a policy matter to put to the Central Committee, it would not present this oral interpretation of its work in general, but only the issues involved on which it desired Central Committee action.

(vii) that in addition to the hearings suggested for the reports of Divisions and Departments, discussion on general themes and of public statements up for action may also well take place in hearings, as well as in plenary session. This is particularly important for persons of non-English mother tongue.

(viii) That there be a gap between morning worship and business, and the same in the evening if possible. If at all possible, worship and business ought to take place in different rooms.

(ix) that Bible study be done in groups in which the language is respectively English, French and German.

(x) that the portion of Rule XIV(v)(o) concerning the suspension of rules should be made clear.

(xi) that there be two sessions each full day - from 9.00 to 12.00 in the morning and from 4.00 to 7.00 in the afternoon. (For the Rochester meeting these times may need to be adjusted).

10. Procedures for Examination of WCC Structure

Dr. Visser 't Hooft recalled the following action of the Central Committee at its meeting in Paris in August 1962:

> That the Central Committee approves the Executive Committee's recommendation that the first steps in the re-examination of the Council's structure as required by the Third Assembly should be taken at the Central Committee in August 1963, and asks the officers to make proposals to the Executive Committee for consideration and report to the Central Committee concerning procedures for the carrying out of this review.

After full discussion it was RESOLVED -

to recommend to Central Committee at its meeting in Rochester

(a) that a committee be set up to give first attention to the following questions:

(i) The Policy Reference Committee at New Delhi, in the paper transmitted directly to the Central Committee, speaks mainly of the need to look at WCC organization.

Does experience in the integrated WCC indicate desirable changes in its present organization? The effect of integration upon the total should be studied as well as particular points in the WCC structure: DWME-DICARWS, CCIA, Studies in Evangelism and Missionary Studies, and relations with regional bodies.

(ii) The Policy Reference Committee at New Delhi suggested that the increase in membership of the WCC might affect its organization.

Does the augmented membership of the WCC necessitate changes in its structure? Consideration should be given to the bearing of the increase in membership on the principles of representation in the Assembly and Central and Executive Committees, as set out in the Constitution and Rules.

(iii) The Report on the Future of Faith and Order notes that there will be a re-examination of WCC structure, and this was positively received by the Committee on Faith and Order at New Delhi.

Does experience indicate that further changes concerning Faith and Order in the structure of the WCC are required?

(b) that in the course of its work the Committee be asked to give attention to structural matters in general, in so far as these - in the committee's discretion - call for reconsideration.

(c) that it be borne in mind that it may become necessary to broaden the mandate of the committee to include a consideration of the financial implications involved e.g. in such questions as those arising under point (a) (ii) above.

(d) that the following time-table be considered:

1963 - Rochester: appointment of committee and framing of terms of reference;

1963 - January 1965: meetings of the committee as needed, interim reports to be made to Executive Committee;

January 1965: report of committee to Central Committee and decisions concerning future work which may be needed.

(e) that the staff be asked to bring proposals for membership of the committee to the Executive Committee at Rochester for consideration and transmission to Central Committee,

(f) that the Executive Committee give consideration at some future meeting to the remit from the Policy Reference Committee, New Delhi, concerning matters of staffing policy, such as the need for a limited number of long-term staff.

(g) that between now and the date of the meetings in Rochester the staff be asked to prepare such preliminary documentation as might be required by such a committee in preparation for its work.

11. <u>The Churches and Government Funds for Development Aid Abroad</u>

Dr. Cooke introduced a document which had been prepared by him and Bishop Newbigin dealing with the problem of the reception of government aid by churches and their missionary agencies. The document was remitted to the following sub-committee for consideration and report to a later session:

Dr. Carleton (convener)
Dr. Baeta
Dr. Chandran
Sir Kenneth Grubb
Dr. Hromadka
Bishop Lilje.

At a later session Dr. C rleton presented the document as revised by the sub-committee and after full discussion it was

RESOLVED that the Executive Committee

(a) approves the document "The Churches and Government Funds for Development Aid Abroad" (See Appendix III) as an interim statement on this problem and authorizes its use in further discussion with those concerned;

(b) suggests to the staff that further study be made of certain issues raised in its discussion, notably -

(i) the use of government aid in supporting church and mission educational and medical institutions;

(ii) the significance for the churches in countries providing aid and of churches in developing countries of the contemporary political-psychological situation in which governments are caught up in international rivalry to influence people;

(iii) the role of the churches in the aiding countries in influencing their own governments in the interest of protecting the churches in the developing countries;

(iv) the role of the churches both in the aiding and developing countries in assuring that aid is disinterested;

(v) the break-through of the traditional doctrines of church-state relations by governments in the aiding countries in their international activities, and the struggle in developing countries to formulate their own doctrine of church-state relations.

(c) requests that a further report be made at its next meeting.

12. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

(a) Dr. Cooke reported on the work of the Division since the last meeting of the Committee, drawing attention to some of the major developments (see Appendix IV). In presenting this report Dr. Cooke said that he would like once again to remind the Committee that in spite of the magnitude of the total operation of the Division and the consequent emphasis on finance, the work was in essence an expression of our Christian concern for the individual. During the past few months the Division had welcomed to its staff Dr. J.Harry Haines as Area Secretary for Asia, and the Rev. Kenrick Baker as Secretary for Teams and Personnel. During the period under review Mr.Walter Kilpatrick had resigned on health grounds from his post as Director of the Refugee Service, the Rev. Hallam Shorrock had returned to Japan to take up work as a Vice-President for Financial Affairs in the International Christian University in Tokyo, and Mr. Rudolph Kunett had returned to the United States after four years of voluntary and pioneer service as a layman in the Division.

(b) Christian Committee for Service in Algeria

Dr. Cooke reported that the following international organization

had agreed, without renouncing their own separate activities, to combine their efforts to carry out a programme of Christian service in Algeria: Lutheran World Federation, Mennonite Central Committee, World Alliance of YMCA's, World YWCA and the World Council of Churches. An association had been created for this purpose and copies of the draft Statues of the Association were in the hands of members (see Appendix V).

It was RESOLVED -

(a) that authorization be given for two of the signatories of the World Council of Churches to sign the necessary documents in connection with the creation of the Christian Committee for Service in Algeria;

(b) that discretion be given to the officers to agree minor modifications in the wording of the Statutes.

13. Division of Studies

(a) The Finality of Jesus Christ in the Age of Universal History

Dr. Bilheimer drew attention to Study Division Bulletin (Vol.VIII, no.2) containing the basic document for this study, copies of which were placed in the hands of members. Letters were being sent to all member churches, to members of Central Committee and to national Christian councils, asking for their cooperation in the study. A further report would be made to the meeting in Rochester.

(b) Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order. The response to the invitation had been good: 102 churches had accepted invitations to send delegates; there had been 17 refusals and replies were still to come from 88 churches. 86 members of the Faith and Order Commission had indicated their intention to be present, out of a total membership of 120. A proposal regarding an enlarged budget would come before the Committee through the Finance Committee report.

(c) World Conference on Church and Society. A letter was given to members outlining the purpose and possible shape of the conference; this was being circulated with a view to obtaining a response which would assist in further planning. There would be an enlarged meeting of the Working Committee of the Department on Church and Society in June and a full report on developments would be presented to the Rochester meeting.

(d) The Missionary Structure of the Congregation. A paper, relating to this study had been prepared by Dr. Margull, copies of which were in the hands of members. This was being sent out for discussion and comment to working parties in all parts of the world. It would receive further attention by the Working Committee of the Department on Evangelism at its meeting in Rochester, when consideration would be given to the general conduct and scope of the study.

14. Programme Project Needs

Dr. Bilheimer presented, on behalf of the Staff Executive Group, a summary of Programme Project needs, reminding the Committee that this term applied to activities which had been authorized by

the necessary committees but for which finance must be found outside the general budget of the Council. Some of the items included in the list required Executive Committee authorization for funds to be sought; others were included for information and with a view to giving a total picture of Programme Project needs.

(a) Department on the Laity

(i) $ 5,000 - for a world consultation to be held in June at Bossey for leaders of Lay Training Institutes: fully authorized and cleared.

(ii) $ 80,000 - for a series of consultations over a period of four years, predominantly in Asia, Africa and Latin America. General authorization given at New Delhi. It was envisaged that $ 60,000 would be needed for regional training courses for leaders in Latin America, Asia and Africa and $ 20,000 for a conference on the general question of the training of lay leaders.

AGREED: that authorization be given to seek $ 80,000 for the above Programme Project

(b) Secretariat for Racial and Ethnic Relations

$ 25,000 - for a consultation to be held either in the late autumn or in January 1964, to study Christian attitudes towards the problem of securing change in racial relationships. This would form the first stage of the study authorized at New Delhi. Fully authorized and cleared.

(c) Department on Cooperation of Men and Women in Church, Family and Society

$ 55,000 - for a series of consultations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, plus one major consultation in Europe. Generally authorized but the specific amount not yet cleared.

AGREED: that authorization be given to seek $ 55,000 for the above Programme Project.

(d) Theological Education and the Training of the Ministry

$ 75,000 - for the study which the Division of Studies was requested to undertake by the New Delhi Assembly; the study to occupy a period of four years, and to require the services of an extra member of staff.

AGREED: that authorization be given to seek $ 75,000 for the above Programme Project.

(e) Youth Department

$ 40,000 - for regional youth conferences in East Asia in cooperation with the East Asia Christian

Conference and for a regional conference in the Middle East. Generally authorized, specific amount not yet cleared.

AGREED: that authorization be given to seek $ 40,000 for the above Programme Project

(f) Department of Evangelism

$ 55,000 - for convening of study groups and consultations in connection with the study of the Missionary Structure of the Congregation. Generally authorized, specific sum not yet cleared.

AGREED: that authorization be given to seek $ 55,000 for the above Programme Project.

(g) Department on Church and Society

$ 100,000 - for World Conference, estimated on basis of the cost of the Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order. This represents an interim figure and detailed budget will be presented at later meetings. Generally authorized, specific amount not yet cleared.

AGREED: that authorization be given to seek $ 100,000 for the above Programme Project.

(h) Department on Faith and Order

$ 55,000 - for (a) a series of consultations between Roman Catholic and other churches and theologians; (b) further discussion between Orthodox and non-Orthodox; (c) consultations between 'Pentecostal' groups and others. Authorized and cleared.

(i) Committee on Specialized Assistance for Social Projects

$ 50,000 - for on-going work of the Committee.

AGREED: that authorization be given to seek $ 50,000 for the above Programme Project

15. Information Department - Photographic and Film Laboratory

It was RESOLVED -
that authorization be given for the raising from special sources of a sum of $ 15,000 for the establishment of a Photographic and Film Laboratory in the new Headquarters.

16. Statements by the Officers

Dr. Fry presented a memorandum which had been prepared by the officers on the question of Statements by the Officers of the World Council at times of international crisis. This was discussed in considerable detail and it was RESOLVED -

that the Executive Committee, having considered a memorandum on 'Statements by the Officers in times of crisis'

(a) expresses its conviction that the rules governing the making of such statements provide adequate guidance;

(b) recommends that the officers of the World Council should make every endeavour to consult the officers of that section of the Council most concerned.

17. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Sir Kenneth Grubb briefly reported on visits he had made in the interests of the Commission during recent months to Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, Sudan and Colombia. In all these areas there were continuing problems which needed the attention of CCIA. Dr.Nolde expressed appreciation of the cooperation which the officers of the Commission had enjoyed with the officers of the World Council. He made special reference to matters arising during the 17th session of United Nations and said that members would be receiving copies of a Memorandum on Selected Actions, United Nations General Assembly, Seventeenth Session. The Commission had kept closely in touch with events and was watchful for points at which representations might usefully be made. The Conference of 18 Nations had resumed work in Geneva during the present week. Declarations on racial and religious tolerance were of particular importance to the Council and Mr. Micheli was following developments. Dr. Nolde referred to the projected Conference on Church and Society. The officers of CCIA were conferring with Dr. Bilheimer and Mr. Abrecht with a view to clarifying the relevance of the issues involved to the work of the Commission. Other on-going matters included the questions of nuclear warfare, the testing of nuclear weapons, and disarmament. In thanking Sir Kenneth and Dr. Nolde for their reports, the Chairman expressed the indebtedness of the Council to the officers of the Commission for their patient and effective work in all these areas of common concern.

18. Applications for Membership

(a) Dr. Visser 't Hooft reported that applications for membership of the Council had been received from the following churches:

(i) The Evangelical Presbyterian Church, Ghana
(ii) Eglise Evangélique du Congo (Brazzaville)
(iii) Eglise Presbytérienne Camerounaise
(iv) Coptic Evangelical Church (Synod of the Nile)
(v) Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in Chile.

After consideration of each application individually it was

RESOLVED to recommend to Central Committee that the above applications for membership be approved, subject to confirmation that the churches concerned comply with the criteria of membership laid down in the Rules of the Council.

(b) Episcopi Vagantes. Dr. Visser 't Hooft reported that from time to time applications for membership were received from Episcopi Vagantes. These applications were kept on file but no action was called for.

(c) African 'sects'. During the last few years eight applications for membership had been received from African 'sects'. These had so far been held in abeyance but Dr. Visser 't Hooft said that at some point it would be necessary to study the problem of the relationship of sects not only to the World Council but to the national councils, none of which had so far come to a clear conclusion on the subject. A start had been made in a conference held recently at Mindolo, a report of which appeared in the January issue of the Ecumenical Review.

19. Central Committee meeting, Rochester

(a) Arrangements. Dr. Goodall reported that arrangements were well in hand for the meeting of the Central Committee at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, August 26 - September 3. He asked for guidance in regard to proposals put forward by the local arrangements committee for public events during the course of the meetings. It was AGREED to suggest to the local committee that the following arrangements be made -

(i) Monday, August 26th - a Service of Worship at 7.30 p.m. followed by an open session of Central Committee at which the reports of the General Secretary and Executive Committee would be presented. (No procession to be held preceding the service).

(ii) Tuesday, August 27th - Public Welcome Meeting and Reception (followed by refreshments) in the Eastman Theatre, as proposed by the local committee.

Final arrangements for the time-table were left in the hands of the staff but it was suggested that the morning session be from 9.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. (instead of 9.0 to 12.0 as proposed in the new procedures for Central Committee, see minute 9 xi above). It was further suggested that the meeting should end on Monday evening, September 2nd and that September 3rd be reserved for meetings of the Nominations Committee, etc.

(b) Invitation to Fraternal Delegates, Advisers, etc.

It was AGREED -

that the staff be empowered to issue invitations to Fraternal Delegates, Advisers, etc. to the meeting of Central Committee, in accordance with the rules governing such invitations.

(c) Theme of Meeting

Dr. Visser 't Hooft brought forward a proposal from the Staff Executive Group concerning the theme of the meeting. It was AGREED -

that the work of the Committee should centre round the following main themes:

(i) The Meaning of Membership in the World Council of Churches ;

(ii) Consideration of a basic theme related to the concerns of the World Conference on Church and Society.

It was left to the staff to work out details of the way in which these two themes should be treated.

20. Report of Finance Sub-Committee

Dr. Niemöller presented the report of the Finance Sub-Committee. The report is set out below and the action of the Executive Committee is recorded after each section.

I. First Estimate of Results on General Budget in 1962

1. "The first estimate of actual expenditure on the General Budget in 1962 is about $ 715,000, against an approved level of expenditure of $ 710,000. The principal reasons for expenditure in excess of the approved level are the high expenditure on the Central Committee meeting in Paris, higher expenditure than foreseen in the budget for New York office and a higher deficit than foreseen in the budget on the Translation Section. The estimates are still subject to a margin of error which may be as high as $ 5,000. Income for 1962 is estimated at $ 720,000 to $ 725,000. These figures suggest that there may be a surplus on the year's operations of about $ 5,000.

2. The details of the present estimate of income for the General Budget in 1962 are as follows:

Member Church contributions	$ 703,500
Interest	18,500
	$ 722,000

The rise in member church contributions from $ 526,767 in 1961 to an estimated figure of $ 703,500 in 1962 indicates the encouraging response of the member churches to the request by the Third Assembly for an increase of at least 47% in contributions. The report on Programme and Finance forecast that contributions would rise to $ 727,200 if every member church made a 47% increase.

3. It was agreed by the Central Committee at its meeting in Paris in August 1962 that if there is a surplus on the operations under the General Budget in 1962, it shall be credited to the Special Reserve. Since it can no longer be regarded as absolutely certain that the accounts will close with a surplus, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

> that the Executive Committee recommend to the Central Committee that if the final accounts should show a deficit on the operations under the General Budget of 1962, any such deficit shall be charged to the Special Reserve.

This would permit the closing of the accounts on a provisional basis approved by the Executive Committee, subject to confirmation by the Central Committee at its meeting in August 1963, even if the final accounts should, contrary to expectations, close with a small deficit. The present balance on the Special Reserve is about $ 20,000."

The Executive Committee received the report as information, noted that final accounts will be presented to the Central Committee meeting in August 1963 and approved the recommendation in paragraph 3.

II. Suggested Expenditure Level under General Budget for 1963

4. "The Central Committee at its meeting in Paris in August 1962 took the following decisions regarding the General Budget for 1963:

a) that the level of the General Budget for 1963 be established at $ 755,000;

b) that the Executive Committee be empowered to give approval at its meeting in February 1963 to a detailed level of expenditure for 1963; and

c) that the Executive Committee be directed, if at the time of its meeting in February 1963 revenue of $ 755,000 does not appear to be reasonably assured, to give approval to a detailed level of expenditure totalling to a lower figure not exceeding reasonably assured income.

5. Income for 1962 is estimated at $ 720 - 725,000. Assurance has been received of further increases in member church contributions in 1963 by comparison with 1962 totalling about $ 24,000. An increase of that amount is completely assured. It is virtually certain that there will be further increases which have not yet been notified to Geneva but it is difficult to forecast the amount. It would however not appear unreasonable to estimate that income may rise to $ 755,000.

6. The Finance Sub-Committee examined a suggested approved level of expenditure for 1963 totalling $ 735,000. That suggested approved level of expenditure provides for all expenses in connection with staff presently employed, including from the dates on which they are expected to take office, second Secretaries in the Department on Church and Society and in the Department on the Laity. It does not however make provision for expenses which may be incurred if and when any of the following vacant positions are filled:

a) a third Secretarial staff member in the Department on Faith and Order, following the departure of Dr. Minear on July 31, 1963;

b) a Secretary with portfolio for Evangelism in the Division on World Mission and Evangelism;

c) a Secretary for Race Relations;

d) a third Secretary in the Youth Department, following the transfer of Mr. Itty to the Department on the Laity on May 1, 1963;

e) a Librarian;

f) a Publications Secretary.

The total expenditure in a full year for those 6 posts might amount to $ 75,000. No precise estimate can be made of the expense which will be incurred in 1963; this clearly will depend upon the posts which are filled, the dates from which they are filled and the salaries of the persons engaged. It seems improbable that actual expenses in 1963 will exceed a maximum of $ 32,500.

7. The Finance Sub-Committee examined at length the need to strengthen the staff of the Department of Finance and Administration to meet the pressures created by the growth in the staff and activities of the World Council. It was agreed to recommend:

> that provision be made for increased expense to strengthen or supplement the staff of the Department of Finance and Administration at a rate of $ 20,000 per annum.

Of this amount, about one half would fall on the General Budget and, since action could not be taken applying to the whole year 1963, the effect might be estimated as an addition of $ 5,000 to the 1963 expenses.

8. The Finance Sub-Committee further examined the desirability of adopting mechanised accounting procedures. It was considered that outside expert assistance would be needed for the devising of new procedures and the choice of accounting machines. Both the cost of outside expert advice and the cost of accounting machines would represent non-recurring capital expenditure. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

a) that authority be granted for the expenditure of about $ 40,000 for outside expert advice concerning the revision of accounting procedures and for the purchase of accounting machines;

b) that this expense should, according to present proportions for the allocation of expenses, be shared as to 34% from the General Budget and 66% from the budget of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service; and

c) that provision for this expense should not be written into current budgets but, if other resources are not available, the expense might as capital expenditure be written off over a period of years.

9. In recognition of the urgency of action on the questions in the two foregoing paragraphs, the Finance Sub-Committee further agreed to recommend:

> that an ad-hoc Sub-Committee of the Finance Sub-Committee comprising the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Dr. Blake and Mr. Parlin be given power between meetings of the Executive Committee to authorise action on the points dealt with in paragraphs 7 and 8, on the basis of recommendations from the Staff Executive Group and, in the case of action under paragraph 7, subject to prior approval, if necessary, by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee."

At this point in the report, the Executive Committee discussed the recommendations in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9. Dr. Payne reported that the proposals to be made by the Staffing Committee would have a bearing on the recommendations in paragraphs 7 and 9 and asked for certain additions to the wording of those recommendations which were accepted and are incorporated in the above text. Dr. Blake stated that the proposal for an ad-hoc Sub-Committee was made because further study was needed but might be completed and action might be possible before the next meeting. The Executive Committee approved the recommendations in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 as amended and given above.

10. "The Finance Sub-Committee then resumed examination of the 1963 position generally and faced a position in which expenses in 1963 might rise as high as $ 772,500 calculated as follows:

Suggested approved level of expenditure	$ 735,000
Possible further expense through filling vacant posts	32,500
Strengthening staff of Department of Finance and Administration	5,000
	$ 772,500

The Executive Committee has no power to authorise an expenditure level higher than the budget level of $ 755,000 established by the Central Committee at its meeting in August 1962. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

a) that the staff be directed to review the detailed level of expenditure totalling $ 735,000 with a view to seeking all possible economies; and

b) that the Executive Committee, recognising that there is a Special Reserve of about $ 20,000, that the maximum deficit indicated by the foregoing figures is $ 17,500 without taking into account any economies under the foregoing recommendation and that the alternative would be to effect cuts in the programme of work which has been approved by the Central Committee, give authority for an expenditure level for 1963 totalling $ 755,000, including an additional provision of $ 20,000 for contingencies, while recognising that that provision of $ 20,000 may prove inadequate and that the operations under the General Budget in 1963 may result in a deficit."

Dr. Fry pointed out that the recommendations in paragraph 10 were made by the Finance Sub-Committee as the most appropriate way in which to handle the fact that the financial position in 1963 was now expected to be more difficult than was foreseen in August 1962. The Executive Committee approved the recommendations in paragraph 10.

III. General Budget 1964

11. "In making its recommendations regarding operations in 1963, the Finance Sub-Committee was aware that the position in 1964 will be appreciably more difficult. The main reason for which income is proving inadequate to cover the approved programme of work is the continuing effect of inflation. In the earliest drafts of the budget presented in the Report on Programme and Finance to the Third Assembly calculations were based on the assumption that one member of Secretarial staff plus all related expenses would require an average budget of $ 12,500. In the final version of the Report on Programme and Finance, this average figure was raised to $ 14,000 but that amount was intended to include provision for the increased costs in the new headquarters. In 1962 the average figure had risen to at least $ 16,000. Furthermore, the salary increases proposed from January 1, 1963 involve a total addition to the General Budget of about $ 20,000.

12. If all authorised vacant posts were filled throughout 1964, expenditure under the General Budget in 1964 would rise to about $ 820,000. The removal to the new headquarters properties is likely to take place early in 1964; maintenance and services in the new buildings will be more expensive than in the present accommodation and it was estimated in the Report on Programme and Finance that the increased expense might be of the order of $ 20,000. There is reason to fear that continuing inflation may further increase expenses in the coming 12 months.

13. Income for 1963 is estimated at $ 755,000. Most member churches, in agreeing to make an increase of 47% in contributions from 1962, expressed the strong hope that there would be no request for any further increase in contributions in the next few years. Consideration is being given by the member churches in Germany to the possibility of a substantial increase in contribution in 1964. Some easing of the position would result if success attends present efforts to secure Programme Project funds. The result would be that some departmental programme expenses, including travel and meetings, might be chargeable to Programme Project resources rather than to the General Budget. After extended discussion, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

a) that the staff be requested to examine all possibilities of securing increased income or effecting economies in expenditure and to report to the next meeting in August 1963; and

b) that if staff should find it impossible to produce balanced budget proposals for 1964, they should present to the next meeting in August 1963 recommendations as to where programme might be cut if it should prove necessary to limit programme activities in order to produce a balanced budget."

Dr. Payne reported that two proposals would be made by the staffing Committee which would involve increased expense in 1964; it was confirmed that no provision for any such expenses was included in the estimates in paragraph 12. The Executive Committee approved the recommendations in paragraph 13.

IV. Budget Procedures for 1964

14. "It was reported at the meetings in Paris in August 1962 that the Committee of the Division of Ecumenical Action had asked that a provisional budget for 1964 be presented to the meetings of the divisional and departmental committees in the summer of 1963. The Finance Committee reported at that time that this request would be met.

15. The Finance Sub-Committee recognised that this might lead to some difficulties in view of the forecast financial position in 1964, but also felt that the reference of the budget to the divisional and departmental committees might be all the more desirable and profitable in view of the probable financial position. The following procedure was suggested:

that the suggested detailed budget prepared by staff for presentation to the Executive Committee meeting in August 1963, should be sent to departmental and divisional committees with a note concerning the financial position and with the suggestion that the action to be taken by those committees might include:

a) review of and, if appropriate, recommendations concerning the proposed use to be made of the resources suggested for the department or the division in 1964;

b) recommendations concerning possible programme projects, developed in the light of the total budget position; and

c) recommendations regarding increases in budget provision if the committee should feel that the fulfilment of programme responsibilities would be impossible without extra resources, provided that any such recommendations are made with recognition that it may not be possible for them to be met in the light of total resources available.

The Finance Sub-Committee was further agreed that priority judgements as to programme should not be considered as falling within the competence of the Finance Committee and that if any such problems arise in the summer of 1963, the best procedure might be for them to be referred to the Executive Committee."

The Executive Committee agreed to endorse the procedures suggested in paragraph 15.

V. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

16. "The financial position of the Division's various programmes was reviewed by the Executive of the Divisional Committee during the week preceeding this meeting. The Divisional Committee is responsible for the supervision and control of the operations of the Division and the Finance Sub-Committee received the following report on the various activities.

a) Service Programme - First estimate of actual revenue and expenditure for 1962

17. The first estimates indicate that total expenditure under the Service Programme in 1962 will amount to roughly the full budget sum

of $ 1,200,000 and that there is a good prospect that income will also rise to the full budget level. It is thus foreseen that the year's accounts will close without deficit.

b) Service Programme - Budget for 1963

18. The level of the Service Programme budget for 1963 was established at $ 1,359,800, which is the level at which the Central Committee authorised the Director of the Division to seek to raise funds for the Service Programme for the current year. There is reason to hope that income may be adequate to cover the full budget but there cannot as yet be full assurance on this point.

c) Service to Refugees - First estimates of actual revenue and expenditure for 1962

19. First estimates suggest that the total expenses of the operations of the Service to Refugees in 1962 were of the order of $ 1,145,000 and that, after taking account of income from other sources, the accounts can be closed without deficit with a contribution from the Service Programme of $ 565,000 or $ 10,000 less than the amount budgeted in the Service Programme. Expenditure on projects by the Service to Refugees in 1962 is estimated to have been about $ 1,545,000, of which nearly $ 1,000,000 was provided from church sources and the balance by governmental and inter-governmental agencies. Thus the total expenditures of the Service to Refugees in 1962 are estimated at about $ 2,690,000 and income is estimated to have been adequate to cover all expenses.

d) Travel Loan Funds

20. The Finance Sub-Committee received reports on the Travel Loan Fund (Revolving Fund) and on the WCC Travel Loan Fund covering operations in 1962 and forecast operations in 1963. In respect of both funds it was noted that the financial position appeared satisfactory."

Dr. Fry pointed out that the financial figures for the operations of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service are in themselves impressive but more important is the number of people helped and needs met by the activities of the Division. The Executive Committee received this report as information.

VI. Division of World Mission and Evangelism - First estimate of actual revenue and expenditure for 1962

21. "The Finance Sub-Committee examined a first estimate of income and expenditure by the Division of World Mission and Evangelism in 1962 and noted that it was estimated that expenditure exceeded income by a little over $ 1,000. It was further noted that the final figures might show a slightly higher deficit but that the deficit was nonetheless smaller than had been foreseen in the budget and could easily be covered from the working capital fund which at the end of 1961 amounted to about $ 76,500 and had been built up by surpluses created by underspending in earlier years. The final accounts for 1962 will be presented to the meeting in August 1963."

Dr. Fry suggested that it was gratifying that the deficit on the year's operations appeared likely to be smaller than originally expected. The Executive Committee received this report as information.

VII. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs - Budget for 1963

22. "The Central Committee at its meeting in August 1962 empowered the Executive Committee to authorise a budget for 1963 for the CCIA. The Finance Sub-Committee examined a budget totalling $ 110,000 and agreed to recommend:

> that the proposed budget totalling $ 110,000 for CCIA for 1963 be approved."

The Executive Committee approved the recommendation in paragraph 22.

VIII. Ecumenical Press Service - First estimate of actual revenue and expenditure for 1962

23. "The Finance Sub-Committee received a first estimate of receipts and payments for the Ecumenical Press Service in 1962. The Ecumenical Press Service is not an agency of the World Council but an agency sponsored by six ecumenical bodies. For many years however the World Council has granted a subsidy to EPS adequate to permit its accounts to be closed without deficit. The Finance Sub-Committee noted that the first estimate suggested that the contribution of the World Council for 1962 would have to be about $ 6,000, as against the budget provision of $ 5,000. Final accounts will be presented to the meeting in August 1963 but, in the light of earlier discussions, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

> that the Executive Committee should request that consideration should be given by the Ecumenical Press Service to the possibilities of securing increased income by increased contributions from the other sponsoring bodies or by other means and to the possibilities of securing economies in expense, with a view to limiting the amount of the subsidy required from the World Council for the Ecumenical Press Service and that the results of such study be reported to the meeting of the Executive Committee in August 1963."

Dr. Bliss suggested that some economy could be made by reducing the size of weekly issues and that the effect would be an improvement rather than a worsening of the service. Dr. Visser 't Hooft was in agreement that more selective editorial cutting would appear necessary in the light of the above report. M. Maury pointed out that increasing prices, mailing costs, etc. were a principal reason for the financial difficulties.

The Executive Committee approved the recommendations in paragraph 23.

IX. Budget for Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order

24. "The Central Committee at its meeting in August 1962 approved a budget of $ 55,500 for the Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order. The Central Committee further directed the Executive Committee to review the position at its meeting in February 1963 and empowered the Executive Committee to authorise a budget of a higher total if found necessary and justified and provided that reasonable assurance had been secured of resources adequate for the budget.

25. The Finance Sub-Committee examined a suggested revised budget modified at certain points in the light of further information which has become available since August 1962 and totalling $ 63,000. The most important revision was an increase in the provision for travel subsidies from $ 10,000 to $ 25,000, in order to secure adequate representation at the conference.

26. The revenue budget approved in August 1962 included an item of $ 36,000 for additional resources required. Since that date, additional gifts totalling $ 20,665 have become assured. By reason of the increase in the suggested expenditure budget, the suggested revised budget shows an amount of $ 21,835 for gifts still required. The following resources are foreseen to cover this need:

a) the Canadian Council of Churches hopes to be able to raise a fund of $ 15,000. Any part of that fund not needed for local expenses will be available for the conference budget. It is thought that this may produce about $ 10,000 for the conference budget;

b) it is hoped that quite a number of churches will respond to the request of the Central Committee for a contribution of $ 100 per head, in addition to the planned registration fee of $ 25 per head, in respect of those participating in the conference. This may produce several thousand dollars; and

c) there are special reserves held by the Faith and Order Department totalling $ 10,000 which could be used as far as necessary to cover any deficit after applying all income received under a) and b) above.

27. The Finance Sub-Committee noted that revenue adequate for the total budget of $ 63,000 appeared assured and agreed to recommend:

that approval be given for the revised budget for the Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order totalling $ 63,000."

The Executive Committee approved the recommendation in paragraph 27.

X. Investment Portfolios

28. "The Finance Sub-Committee examined reports on the investment portfolios against the General Reserve and against the Fourth Assembly Reserve and also the Revolving Portfolio. The Finance Sub-Committee adopted certain recommendations from the Investment Advisory Committee for modifications in the portfolios and otherwise gave general approval to them."

The Executive Committee received this report as information.

XI. Headquarters Properties

a) Progress of construction

29. "The position at the end of 1962 was as follows:

5 storey wing of offices: the construction was completed and the facades were installed. The interior partitioning, the plastering of the partition walls and the installation of ventilation, central heating and electricity were for a large part completed.

3 storey wing of offices: the structure was completed. The installation of the facades and the interior work were in process.

4 storey wing of offices: the structure has been built to the level of the roof on the ground floor.

Center block: the foundations and the floor were completed for about one half of the total. One element containing the central heating plant etc. (one sixth of the total center block) had been built to the level of roof over ground floor.

Library: excavation work had been started.

Landscaping: nothing had been done.

30. The programme of work has been entirely restudied and the forecasts for the advancement of the work are now as follows:

End 1963: the three wings of offices, if authority is given for the 4 storey wing to be completed, will be ready for occupation.
The elements of the center block containing the corridors connecting the three wings and also the smaller conference rooms will be completed.
The structure of the center block and the structure of the library will be completed.

End January 1964: the staff canteen will be completed and ready to operate.

End June 1964: the General Secretariat and the main entrance hall will be ready for use.
The library will be ready for use.

Completion date uncertain: further study is necessary to determine at what date the main conference room, the exhibition hall and the chapel will be completed. The dates can be determined only after further consultation with Mr. Eric Møller, the Danish architect, but it is hoped that all will be completed before the end of 1964.

These indications suggest that the removal to the new headquarters may take place early in 1964, before the library, the General Secretariat, the main conference room and the chapel are ready for use.

b) Revenue for Headquarters Properties

31. The Executive Committee has already received the good news of the gift of $ 225,000 by Mr. Clarence Dillon to the Headquarters Properties Fund to cover the cost of the main meeting room which would be called the Clarence and Anne Dillon Assembly Room, especially dedicated as a memorial to the late Mrs. Dillon. The Finance Sub-Committee was further informed that, in accordance with the decision taken in the meeting in August 1962, letters had been written to all member churches which at that date had not made or secured a contribution to the Headquarters Properties Fund and that further gifts totalling about $ 12,500 had been received from 28 churches and from other sources. (A list of these gifts is attached as Appendix VI) As a result, gifts received or assured now total about $ 2,787,000.

32. Interest earned on the Headquarters Properties Fund to the end of 1962 amounted to nearly $ 150,000. Thus the interest earned in 1962 amounted to a little over $ 50,000. The portfolio is now declining as bills have to be met. Exchange differences showed a profit of nearly $ 11,000 at the end of 1961 and that figure will have increased somewhat in 1962. It would appear safe to expect that interest on investments and profit on exchange differences will in total produce about $ 200,000.

33. There can be thus considered as assured resources at the present time about $ 2,987,000 or about Fr. 12,785,000. Furthermore, the campaign in the Netherlands is continuing and there is reason to expect further contributions, though no firm figure can be placed upon them. There will doubtless also be some additional contributions from other countries.

c) Investment Portfolio

34. The Finance Sub-Committee examined a statement of the Investment Portfolio and noted that it has been continued on a basis which ensures that the portfolio is kept in agreement with the total net resources in the Headquarters Properties Fund.

d) Cost estimate

35. The total cost of the new headquarters was originally estimated at Fr. 12,000,000. That figure was established by adding a margin of Fr. 1,000,000 to the architects' original estimate of Fr. 11,000,000. A full review of cost estimates in the light of amounts already paid, contracts already signed and work still to be carried out results in a revised estimate of total costs of Fr. 11,436,000. This means that if the provision of Fr. 12,000,000 (about $ 2,800,000) is maintained, there is still a margin of about Fr. 500,000 (about $ 117,000) for further unforeseen expenses.

36. In addition there were certain expenses incurred before the final decision was made to go ahead with the plan for the construction of the present building. Those expenses include the repayment of the mortgage on the Malagnou properties, fees for various preliminary plans and models between 1948 and 1957, fees for the first architects' plans, expenses for printing flyers for fund-raising

campaigns and various other small expenses not covered by the architects' estimates. These expenses amounted to about ₰ 200,000 or about Fr. 850,000.

37. Thus the total amount needed to cover all costs in connection with the new headquarters properties would amount to about ₰ 3,000,000, as compared with resources at present assured of about ₰ 2,987,000. The Central Committee at its meeting in August 1962 agreed that the completion of the work on the third wing of offices should be deferred until adequate additional contributions to the Headquarters Properties Fund had been assured and that the Executive Committee be empowered to review and, if appropriate, to modify this rule at its meeting in February 1963. The Finance Sub-Committee, in the light of the foregoing report, agreed to recommend:

> that authority now be granted for the completion of the total project for the construction of the new headquarters at Grand-Saconnex.

The Executive Committee will be happy to know that the possibility of giving authority at this time for the completion of the total project means that no delay and no extra expense have been incurred as a result of the decision taken in August 1962 to delay the completion of the third wing of offices unless adequate additional resources had been secured.

38. At the Central Committee meeting in August 1962, authority was granted to the General Secretariat to let further contracts to a total value not exceeding Fr. 3,300,000 in the period up to the February meeting of the Executive Committee. Commitments entered into up to July 31, 1962 amounted to Fr. 5,209,791 so that the foregoing authorisation gave power to raise total commitments to about Fr. 8,500,000. In fact, commitments entered into up to the present date amount to about Fr. 6,600,000.

39. By the Central Committee meeting in August 1963 it will have been necessary to enter into commitments for the full total cost of the new headquarters. The Finance Sub-Committee therefore agreed to recommend:

> that authority be granted to the General Secretariat to let contracts in the period up to August 31, 1963 to raise to a total of Fr. 12,000,000 the value of contracts let for the new Headquarters Properties.

40. The Finance Sub-Committee was advised that Mr. Dillon had announced his willingness to contribute, in addition to the sum of ₰ 225,000, such amounts "as may be necessary to carry out such changes and additions as may be made necessary by your acceptance of Mr. Hoffman's suggested changes" in the plans for the conference room. The Finance Sub-Committee therefore agreed further to recommend:

> that additional authority be granted to the General Secretariat to let further contracts, in excess of the above mentioned total of Fr. 12,000,000, insofar as need may arise from

modifications in the original plans suggested by Mr. Dillon's architect and accepted by the General Secretariat and insofar as those additional expenses are covered by additional gifts by Mr. Dillon.

41. The Finance Sub-Committee noted that some substantial gifts, although assured, have not yet been received. After receiving a report on these items, the Finance Sub-Committee feels that they can be regarded as virtually assured. On the other hand, unforeseen expenses could still arise, no provision has been made for removal expenses so that it would be helpful if they could be covered from the Headquarters Proporties Fund and there are desirable provisions, such as the installation of the photographic laboratory, which are not covered by the present estimates. Total expenses may thus exceed the estimates given in paragraphs 35 and 36. It therefore seems desirable to do nothing which might discourage further gifts. The Finance Sub-Committee recommends that in any general announcements some formulation should be used such as that: gifts received, gifts assured but not yet received and additional gifts which may still reasonably be expected would now appear to be adequate to cover the total cost of the Headquarters Properties Project.

42. The Finance Sub-Committee is nonetheless sure that the Executive Committee will rejoice to know that present estimates indicate that resources are now assured adequate to cover the total cost of the project and that the Executive Committee will wish to adopt the following two recommendations:

a) that an expression of deep appreciation be communicated to Mr. Clarence Dillon for his generous gift; and

b) that warm thanks be expressed to Mr. Parlin for his action in securing Mr. Dillon's interest in the Headquarters Properties Fund."

Dr. Fry voiced the view of the Executive Committee that this represented a very significant report and that the news that resources received, assured or reasonably to be expected appear adequate to cover the total expected costs was most heartening.

The Executive Committee received the report with gratitude and approved successively the recommendations in paragraphs 37, 39 and 40. The Executive Committee further approved with enthusiasm the recommendations in paragraph 42.

XII. New Building at Ecumenical Institute

a) Financial Position

43. "It was reported at the Central Committee in Paris in August 1962 that the total amount available for this project, including the balance of the General Reserve of the Ecumenical Institute and interest on moneys held to date, amounted to about Fr. 280,000 ($ 65,500). The total cost of the building was estimated at Fr. 645,000.

44. Since the Paris meeting the following further gifts have been assured:

Gift of Geneva authorities		Fr. 150,000
Gift of Evangelical Church in Germany	DM 150,000	162,000
Third gift of German Federal Government	DM 100,000	108,000
Gift of Disciples of Christ	$ 10,000	43,000
		Fr. 463,000

As a result of these and some other smaller gifts, the total amount available is now about Fr. 740,000, including interest earned, but without including the balance of about Fr. 50,000 on the Bossey General Reserve.

45. The Finance Committee is thus happy to report that gifts received or assured are adequate for the full financing of the construction of the new building at Bossey to house the library and conference room and agreed to recommend:

a) that gratitude be expressed to the donors of the additional gifts for this fund; and

b) that authority be granted for expenditure up to the full amount of resources available in the fund for the construction of the buildings and, insofar as necessary before the next meeting in August 1963, for the equipment and furnishing of them."

Dr. Fry expressed the satisfaction of the Executive Committee at the news that this project was also now fully financed and the thanks of the Executive Committee to those whose endeavours had secured the additional gifts, particularly to Dr. Wolf. The Executive Committee approved the recommendations in paragraph 45.

b) Progress of construction

46. "The decision of the Central Committee meeting in August 1962 was that authority for construction should be restricted to the building of the structure of the whole building and the completion of the meeting room. Authority was given to the Executive Committee to re-examine the whole matter and to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee and the Chairman of the Finance Committee between meetings to authorise the execution of the full project if gifts adequate to cover the cost of the library should become available. When assurance of the new gifts reported in paragraph 44 became available, authorisation was granted by the three officers named above to go ahead with the completion of the whole project. It was possible to secure that authorisation in time to avoid any interruption or delay of the construction programme.

47. Work has progressed normally. At the end of 1962 the basic structure of the whole building had been completed. By reason of weather conditions, little work has been possible since January 1, 1963. It is foreseen that the total building will be completed, equipped and ready in the autumn of 1963 in time for use during the

Graduate School 1963/64."

The Executive Committee received this report as information.

XIII. Resolution concerning opening, operation and closing of bank accounts

48. "A draft resolution designed to permit action to be taken for the opening, operation and closing of bank accounts without the necessity for specific individual formal resolutions to be passed by the Executive on every occasion. The Finance Committee agreed to recommend that this resolution be adopted by the Executive Committee."

The Executive Committee, on the basis of that recommendation, agreed that:

whereas, as provided in Chapter XIII, clause 4, of the Constitution of the World Council of Churches adopted at New Delhi on November 19, 1961, the World Council of Churches is legally represented by its Executive Committee or by such persons as may be empowered by the Executive Committee to represent it, and

whereas, the World Council of Churches is legally bound by the joint signature of two of the following persons: the President or Presidents, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, or Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee and the General Secretary, and

whereas any two of the above named persons have power to authorise other persons, chosen by them, to act jointly or singly on behalf of the World Council of Churches in fields circumscribed in the power of attorney, and

whereas, to facilitate the opening and operation of bank accounts in the name of the World Council of Churches it is expedient that a resolution of this Executive Committee be passed:

It is resolved that any two of the following persons: the President or Presidents, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, or Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee and the General Secretary are hereby authorised from time to time to issue general or particular powers of attorney to other persons chosen by them, to open and to operate bank accounts, and to buy or sell securities, jointly or singly in the name of the World Council of Churches.

Such powers of attorney shall include authorisation to deposit into such accounts any cash, or any checks, drafts, receipts or other instruments drawn in favour of the World Council of Churches and endorsed in the joint or single fashion prescribed in the power of attorney; such powers of attorney shall include authority to withdraw such funds from such accounts, or to otherwise dispose of such funds in such accounts, but shall not authorise overdrafts in such accounts nor convey authority to otherwise obligate the World Council of Churches unless this is expressly confirmed by this Executive Committee.

It is further resolved that the General Secretary may issue any certifications, on behalf of the World Council of Churches, which may be needed to facilitate or expedite the implementation of the foregoing resolution.

XIV. Personnel Questions
a) Salaries

49. "The Finance Sub-Committee received recommendations from the Staff Executive Group for increases in salaries to be granted as from January 1, 1963 and agreed to recommend:

that the Executive Committee approve the proposed increases in salaries for staff at Geneva Headquarters retroactive to January 1, 1963."

The Executive Committee approved this recommendation.

b) Home leave

50. "The Finance Sub-Committee examined six cases of members of the Secretarial Staff who had completed a period of three years' service or a period of three years' service since the last occasion when payment of fares for home leave for their families was authorised and granted authority for the payment of fares for home leave for the families of those six Secretarial Staff members."

The Executive Committee received this report as information.

21. Report of New York Office

Dr. Barnes reported on the work of the New York office. One of its major concerns was to give member churches in the United States a deeper understanding of the meaning of membership in the Council. Together with Mr. Parlin he had recently undertaken a tour covering Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco and Texas, during which some exceedingly valuable work had been done in the field of relationships. Criticism from the McIntire group was increasing (they had access to 368 radio stations and were anticipating increasing this number to 500) and it was an important part of the work of the office to reply to questions and supply literature in response to requests arising from such criticisms. Additional responsibility would rest on the office during the coming months as preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order and the Rochester meetings got under way; main responsibility for the Rochester meetings had been undertaken by Mr. Maxwell. There was much interest in the United States in relationships between Protestants and Roman Catholics and this had been sharpened by the decision to send observers to the Vatican Council. There had been an outstanding demand for material in connection with the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity; this had been four times greater than had been anticipated. Referring to the Cuba crisis, Dr. Barnes said it was not easy in a time of acute crisis to keep a true perspective in relation to the right use of power. The American churches needed the help and fellowship of the World Council. At the heat of the crisis he and others had found themselves praying

by name for leaders of member churches in the Soviet Union. In closing Dr. Barnes said he was looking forward to the meetings in Rochester, which would deepen the realization of the American churches that they are an integral part of the total fellowship.

22. Department of Information

(a) Mr. Maury reported on the work of the Department of Information. During the past six months the number of subscribers to the Ecumenical Press Service had risen by 10%. An encouraging feature was that it had at last been possible to produce a monthly edition in Spanish, which had been most favourably received. In addition, the Department was giving assistance to publishers in Latin America with a view to bringing out Spanish editions of such publications as New Delhi Speaks. The WCC 'flier' had been produced in a new form and it was hoped that this would be widely used. Mr. Michael de Vries had started work in the Department and it was hoped to encourage a wider use of broadcasting.

Bishop Barbieri expressed appreciation of the work done by the Department in relation to Spanish publications, and particularly the issuing of the Spanish edition of EPS. He felt this would be of great help in making the work of the Council more widely known and understood in Latin America.

(b) Mr. Parlin presented a proposal regarding press facilities at conferences, Central Committee meetings and Assemblies. After discussion it was AGREED that action on this be deferred for the time being and that no change in present arrangements regarding press facilities be made in relation to the Rochester meetings. It was further agreed that a decision on press facilities at conferences was the responsibility of the officers concerned, and Mr. Maury was asked to confer with the secretaries of the Department on Faith and Order concerning press arrangements for the forthcoming Fourth World Conference. It was suggested that the staff of the Department give further consideration to the question of press representation at meetings of Central Committee and Assembly and report at a later meeting.

(c) Mr. Parlin called attention to the following recommendation of the Working Committee of the Department:

> The Working Committee of the Department of Information welcomes the decision made to publish Minutes of the Central Committee in the three official languages of the WCC, and recommends that all efforts be made within the limits of financial possibilities to publish publicity materials, periodicals, and other WCC documents in these same languages. It calls attention to the possibility that such responsibility be shared between the WCC itself and national councils of churches or other bodies. It further expresses the hope that due attention will be given to the need for, and possibility of furthering the publication of such documents in other languages when desirable.

23. Future Meetings

February 10-14, 1964 - With regard to the possibility of holding the meeting of the Executive Committee in February 1964 in the USSR, it was decided to give power to the officers to discuss this matter further with Archbishop Nikodim and to take a decision as soon as this becomes possible.

It was suggested that should it prove impracticable to hold the meeting in the USSR consideration might be given to the possibility of meeting in Rangoon.

Summer 1964 - It was AGREED that the summer meeting of the Executive Committee in 1964 be held from July 27th-31st in Geneva, when it might be possible to arrange for a ceremony in connection with the dedication of the new building.

Central Committee, January 1965 - Dr. Visser 't Hooft reported that an invitation had been received for the meeting to be held in Kenya. The officers were asked to make further investigations regarding this and other possible meeting places in Africa and report to the Committee at its meeting in Rochester. It was suggested that the dates of the meeting be January 12-21.

Executive Committee - Archbishop Iakovos extended an invitation to the Committee to hold a meeting in Crete between 1964 and 1967 or 1968.

24. Fixed Easter

Dr. Visser 't Hooft reported that, following the instruction of the Central Committee in Paris, he had written to member churches regarding the question of a Fixed Easter. Of the 13 replies received ten had been in favour of the question being discussed. In view of the lack of reaction from member churches and the fact that the Second Vatican Council was unlikely to take any action in the matter the Committee agreed that the question should be left dormant.

25. Meeting with world confessional bodies

Dr. Goodall recalled the recommendation of the Policy Reference Committee at New Delhi that 'the Central Committee invite the world confessional bodies to join with it in a study of the relationship between the Council and these bodies, and also in a study of the relationship between these bodies and the younger churches, with report to Central Committee'. It was proposed to hold a consultation in Geneva on October 2nd-5th 1963, in which about 35 people would participate. These would include representatives of the churches in Asia and Africa, officers of the world confessional organizations

and other leading churchmen from the main confessions. A possible title for the consultation would be 'The Confession of the Indigenous Church; the question of freedom and responsibility in relation to (i) the common tradition, (ii) the separate traditions, (iii) the nation.'

It was AGREED -

that the staff be authorised to continue with plans for the consultation on the lines proposed.

26. Report of Staffing Sub-Committee

The report of the Staffing Committee was presented by Dr. Ernest Payne and APPROVED. The details of the report are minuted separately for confidential distribution to members of the Executive Committee.

27. Greetings and felicitations

(a) Message from Dr. Marc Boegner. The Chairman reported that a message of affectionate remembrance to members of the Committee had been received from Dr. Marc Boegner.

(b) Greeting to Bishop Bromley Oxnam. On the proposal of Dr. Barnes it was agreed that a telegram of good wishes and sympathy be sent from the meeting to Bishop Bromley Oxnam who was at the present time in hospital.

(c) Conferment of the Cross of the Great Commander of the Holy Sepulchre on the General Secretary

Archbishop Hultgren said it had given him great pleasure to share in a ceremony in Istanbul at which the Cross of the Great Commander of the Holy Sepulchre had been conferred upon the General Secretary. Dr. Fry expressed the pleasure felt by the Committee in this sign of confidence and affection of the Orthodox Church for Dr. Visser 't Hooft.

(d) Dr. Elfan Rees. Dr. Nolde reported that Dr. Elfan Rees had received one of the two Nansen Awards for Service to Refugees. The Chairman said that all in the Committee would share the pleasure of the officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs in this well-deserved honour.

(e) Archbishop Iakovos. Dr. Fry congratulated Archbishop Iakovos in the name of the Committee on this, the fourth anniversary of his elevation to the Archiepiscopate.

Closing Prayers were conducted by the Vice-Chairman.

During the course of the meetings Morning and Evening Prayers were led by Dr. Eugene C. Blake, Dr. J. Russell Chandran, Archbishop Gunnar Hultgren, Archbishop Iakovos, Bishop Hanns Lilje and Archbishop Nikodim.

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Appendix I

Report of the General Secretary.

Section on Relations with the Roman Catholic Church

My role is not to give a substantial report on the work of the Second Vatican Council during its first period of sessions. This will be done by our observer Dr. Lukas Vischer. My role is to report on the steps which the Officers have taken with regard to the sending of observers and on the situation which has arisen as a result of the developments at the Vatican Council.

I Concerning the sending of observers to the Vatican Council

On the basis of the action of the Central Committee the Executive Committee had authorised the Officers to act on the matter of the persons to be appointed as observers. The Officers announced at Paris that they had asked Dr. Lukas Vischer to be one of the observers. It had been their intention to appoint also an observer from one of the Orthodox member churches. They felt however that this observer should not be appointed until it was known what answer the Orthodox Churches would give to the invitation to send their own observers. These answers became known in the beginning of October and it seemed to the Officers that it was then too late to make a useful appointment for the sessions from October to December. They chose however a second observer for the meeting which had been announced for the spring. Now that it has been decided to reconvene the Council in September the situation has again changed and the Officers will want to discuss with the Executive which observers should be appointed for the next period of meetings.

We have reason to be grateful to Dr. Vischer for the high quality of his work in Rome as a W.C.C. observer. His reports have been substantial and penetrating. The very many contacts he has had, have been useful for the information of the Council and for the interpretation of our policies. He has also been able to render service to the group of observers by acting as a liaison-officer for them. The Secretariat for Unity has expressed appreciation about his work.Cardinal Bea has said in a letter and in private conversation with me that the experience of having observers has been most fruitful. Dr. Vischer himself will be able to illustrate more clearly that in a certain sense the observers have been more than observers. They have made their presence felt. Some fathers of the Council would agree with the bishop who said: "They have weighed (pesato) on the Council". Others rejoice in the fact that because of their presence certain things were not said and other things were said.

II Concerning the observers of confessional bodies and member churches

The General Secretariat had been in contact with the Secretariat for Unity concerning the invitations to confessional bodies and member churches of the W.C.C. to send observers. Our role was to give Mgr. Willebrands the information he required in order to make contacts

and to keep the member churches informed about the development which were taking place. We had of course no say in the drawing up of the list of invitations and were in fact rather surprised about some of the invitations and even more about the addition to the list of a number of individual invitations.

The impressions we received from the information we could gather was that it was likely that nearly all church bodies and alliances which had been asked whether they desired to have invitations would accept (the one exception being the Baptist World Alliance). This impression together with the fact that the Central Committee of the World Council had decided unanimously to send observers to the Council gave us hope that the great majority of our constituency would take the same line. We expressed this hope therefore on several occasions. But our impression proved not to be well-founded, for the Ecumenical Patriarchate decided against sending observers to the Council. We respect this decision, as we respect the decision of other churches in this matter, but it meant that our hope that we could arrive in this matter at a common policy among all our member churches was not fulfilled. Again, our role has been to make clear the position of the W.C.C. and to provide information as fully and as quickly as possible; if this has not been done adequately, we can only express our deep regret.

I must add that in our dealings with the Secretariat for Unity we have met with a constructive attitude. The Secretariat had a new and unprecedented task and was confronted with almost insuperable obstacles. If they have made certain mistakes, these have not been due to any discernoble lack of good-will.

III <u>The situation created by the Council</u>

Without seeking to analyse in detail what has so far happened at the Council, a d with a full realisation that the second period of sessions may not fulfill the expectations created by the first period I would make the following assertions about the new situation created by the Council:

a) The Council has shown that the R.C.Church is discovering its true position in the modern world. Just as the ecumenical movement has represented a new encounter between the non-Roman Churches and the world of the 20th century, so the Vatican Council some fourty years later shows that the R.C.Church begins to take the challenge of the modern situation seriously.

b) The Council has also shown that the R.C. Church has a greater capacity for renewal than most non-Roman Christians and in fact many R.C.'s considered possible. The "théologie nouvelle" has found much greater support than even its own advocates expected.

c) The R.C. Church has come to realise that there are other Christian Churches. We cannot yet say that this means ecclesiological recognition of them or that it has entered in a true dialogue with the other churches, but we can say that the purely monological and self-centred period has come to an end for the R.C. Church as for other churches.

The great question which now arises is whether the "ecumenism" of the R.C. Church will only take the form of a different terminology and a more friendly attitude or whether it will develop into a readiness to enter into a real dialogue in which the questions of the other partners are taken seriously and concrete changes take place in those policies which make good relations between the R.C. Church and other churches difficult.

d) The Roman Catholic Church which had left all initiative in ecumenical matters to the World Council of Churches and other ecumenical bodies, has now become a source of ecumenical initiative. The change from 1928 (Mortalium Animos) to 1963 is a radical change and that both at the international and on the national level. Unfortunately this leads also to a certain type of propaganda. We hear it said in many places: "before long all Christians will have to come back to Rome". And such an important publication as the Herderkorrespondenz writes an editorial in glowing terms to demonstrate that it is not in Constantinople, in New Delhi or in Geneva but in Rome that the really significant ecumenical conversation takes place.

IV <u>The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church to the W.C.C.</u>

Up to the time of the creation of the Secretariat for Unity there were no relationships between any official organ of the R.C. Church and the W.C.C. as such. Since that time the relationships are developing in a useful way. There is a considerable exchange of information. Matters of common interest are regularly discussed. The Secretariat is most ready to receive expressions of concerns or opinions from the W.C.C. and has passed on such expressions to the R.C. bodies most concerned.

It should be added that we find both in the Secretariat and in other representative R.C. circles a new willingness to cooperate with the W.C.C. on various points of common concern (e.g. education in Africa, bible-translation, religious liberty).

The fundamental question is however what the Roman Catholic Church thinks about the existence and the development of the World Council of Churches. It would seem that at the moment we do not find one but several different conceptions of the Council. There is in the first place the rather naive attitude which is based on this reasoning: "The World Council works for unity. All roads to unity must lead to Rome. Therefore the World Council is a good thing".

There are however others who see in the W.C.C. above all a competitor. They are worried about the possibility that the W.C.C. may provide an alternative to the Roman conception of unity. It is in these circles that we find so often the comparison between the lack of clarity in the W.C.C. about the nature of unity and the perfect clarity of the Roman position, a comparison which betrays a complete misunderstanding of the nature of the W.C.C. Some go further and add the element of prestige. Rome, they say, has through the second Vatican Council once more become the true centre of all attempts to achieve church unity. There is in the third place the attitude of the R.C. "ecumenists". They have a better understanding of the nature of the W.C.C. and know that an inter-

church body cannot be compared with one church. They look upon the W.C.C. with both anxiety and hope. The reason for their anxiety is that the W.C.C. may develop an ecclesiology and a conception of unity which will in fact be an alternative to the R.C. ecclesiology and conception of unity. Their hope is that the W.C.C. will take the R.C. conception of the Church as seriously as it takes the conceptions of the Church within its own constituency. In other words they say to the W.C.C.: "even though the R.C. Church is not a member of the W.C.C. the very purpose and raison d'être of the W.C.C. obliges you to give its full weight to the R.C. ecclesiology. Only in this way can the W.C.C. be saved from the temptation of becoming a non-Roman bloc, which could develop into an anti-Roman bloc".

V <u>The attitude of the W.C.C. to the R.C. Church</u>

The situation is at present so flexible that we can only give provisional and tentative answers. Much will depend on the outcome of the Vatican Council. It must not be forgotten that so far very few actual decisions have been taken. It is still possible that the final outcome may be such that (especially after all the tremendous publicity about the great changes which the Council is thought to bring) there will be in the non-Roman churches a considerable disappointment. On the other hand it is more than likely that the forces which have made the second Vatican Council so different from earlier councils, will continue to operate and that the W.C.C. will therefore have to face in this respect a new situation.

I would suggest the following points for the consideration of the Executive Committee:

a) The W.C.C. is by its very nature and calling bound to pursue the goal of the unity of all Christian churches. It must therefore be aware of and give consideration to the standpoint of the Roman Catholic Church, even though that Church is not in its membership. How to do this without making the distinction between membership and non-membership unimportant, is a matter which will need to be thought out carefully.

b) The W.C.C. must continue to insist that ecumenical relationships must be dialogical relationships, that is to say that ecumenism does not only mean to adopt an irenic attitude, but to recognize the other churches as in some sense churches and to listen to the fundamental questions which they have to ask. This applies especially to such issues as those of mixed marriages and of religious liberty which are not only important in themselves, but also as test-cases of the reality and depth of the ecumenical attitude.

c) The W.C.C. must resist any attempts to present the relations between the W.C.C. and the R.C. Church in terms of competition and prestige. It must be patiently pointed out that the task and nature of a World Council bringing together churches of different traditions is in no way comparable with the nature and task of one church, however large that church may be. It must be emphasised that to introduce into the ecumenical situation elements of propaganda is to transform spiritual into unspiritual emulation and to destroy the necessary basis of confidence.

d) The W.C.C. has on the one hand the duty to think in terms of the common good of the whole of Christendom, including the R.C. Church,

It has on the other hand the duty to think in terms of the convictions and concerns of its member churches, which represent more or less the non-Roman Catholic half of Christendom. Situations arise in which unless the W.C.C. speaks or acts, the only international Christian voice heard or action taken is that of the R.C.Church. And the convictions of our member churches may differ from or even be in conflict with those of the R.C.Church. Is not the best criterion of action in such cases that we should not represent any selfish interests, but rather the principles worked out in the ecumenical movement, which we believe to be for the good of all Christians.

e) The W.C.C. should show willingness to enlarge gradually the area of discussion with the R.C.Church and aim at cooperation at all points at which the total Christian cause can be strengthened and relationships between Christian Churches can be improved. Such cooperation should include especially: common theological study, common consideration of missionary problems, cooperation in the field of social and international affairs.

VI <u>An article by Lord Fisher of Lambeth</u>

In this connection I must refer to an article (Church Times, February 8,1963) which because it is written by our former President Lord Fisher of Lambeth and because it proposes a quite revolutionary transformation of the ecumenical movement will certainly lead to much debate. Lord Fisher's thesis is that a new situation has arisen as a result of what he calls the beginning of "association between the W.C.C. and the authorities of the Church of Rome". How can that situation be best developed? He thinks that it cannot be developed by building up the W.C.C. as an instrument of action of the non-Roman Churches and then to build bridges of consultation between it and the R.C. Church. This would be "fatal" because the "total dissimilarity between the Council and the Church of Rome would be a "permanent embarrassment for both sides" and would "vitiate all attempts at cooperation". The future of the ecumenical movement is rather to put all the emphasis on national and regional relationships and to develop a "World Inter-Church Service" which would give coordinated advice to national and regional groups, but which would keep in the background and not speak to the universal church or the world. All churches and confessional bodies, including the Church of Rome could participate in this work.

Lord Fisher has clearly written his article in order to answer the question: what structure do we need to bring the R.C. Church into the ecumenical movement? That is why his thesis is relevant to our discussion of our attitude to the R.C. Church in the new situation. I should like to make the following comments on his article:

1) The proposal amounts to a return to the situation before the existence of the W.C.C. when the ecumenical movement did not have a membership in any strict sense of the term and when the churches did not feel that they had spiritual and moral obligations in the ecumenical realm such as have since been formulated in the utterances of the Assemblies and of Central Committee (Toronto statement).

2) The proposal means that the very purpose which Archbishop Söderblom and especially Archbishop Temple formulated namely "to

provide a voice for non-Roman Christendom" (Edinburgh 1937) is given up. The Church of Rome would be the only voice speaking at a world level. It is clear that this would be far more fatal for relationships between Roman and non-Roman Churches than the cooperation of the "dissimilar" W.C.C. and the Church of Rome.

3) The fruitful tension between the ecumenism of the W.C.C. and that of the R.C. Church would no longer exist. It is precisely the growth of the W.C.C. that has helped to make the R.C. Church more ecumenical. It is because of the "weight" of the W.C.C. that the R.C. Church has to take seriously the issues which the W.C.C. has constantly raised.

4) It would mean that, at least at the international level, we give up that other principle formulated by Archbishop Temple, that we must express that unity which we have already. For the World Inter-Church Service envisaged by Lord Fisher is a service-agency which is not meant to render any particular witness and would manifest far less "koinonia" than we have to-day.

5) Lord Fisher says that the dissimilarity between the R.C. Church and the W.C.C. consists in the fact that the World Council would have no "self" to speak for, that it would have no unity of direction, no regimented numbers behind it, no financial stability and no temporal power. The points on regimented numbers and on temporal power will be generally agreed. It is not clear why there cannot be financial stability, since the W.C.C. has had no deficit for more than 10 years. As to the "self", the W.C.C. can and must speak on the basis of that not unsubstantial body of consensus which has developed in its midst during the last decades. But the real difficulty is that Lord Fisher's proposal means to make the dissimilarity between the R.C. Church and all non-Roman Christian bodies very much more acute than it is now, for in his plan there would only exist a) a R.C. Church with its world-wide influence and organization, b) a number of confessional bodies each of which has only a limited geographical and numerical outreach and c) national (or regional) bodies. The W.I.C.S. which he proposes would not be a centre of action or influence since it is not supposed to speak or to act.

The dissimilarity between the R.C. Church and the W.C.C. is not an obstacle to cooperation, but a stimulus to both.

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It would therefore seem that the result of Lord Fisher's proposal would really be to put the clock back, to give up the plan which the founders of the W.C.C. conceived and to undo what has been achieved in the last 25 years.

CONFIDENTIAL

Appendix II

Report on the first period of sessions of the Second Vatican Council

by

Dr Lukas Vischer

Introduction

It is not easy to report on the Vatican Council. An Assembly of more than 2500 participants and an almost equal number of experts, theologians, journalists, etc. has so many aspects that it is extremely difficult to describe it adequately. But it is not only this general reason which makes it difficult to report. It is also the fact that the first period of the Council has not led to any formulated decisions. It is true, that the Pope has decided to change the Canon of the Mass and to introduce into it the name of Joseph. It is also true that the first chapter of the Schema de sacra liturgia has been voted upon. But apart from that we have still no texts which could serve as basis for an interpretation. And even the first chapter of the Schema on the Liturgy has not yet been promulgated by the Pope and is therefore not officially known to the wider public. The main result of the first period is not texts and decisions but rather a new atmosphere. And it is obvious that it is most difficult to interpret an atmosphere in the right way. But I shall give you at least some impressions and make an attempt to indicate those developments which seem to me the most significant.

1. The preparatory work and the Council's reaction to it

The preparations for the Council were determined to a large extent by the conservative part of the Curia in Rome. It is true that the Curia did not directly prepare any texts for the Council. There were ten conciliar commissions and three secretariats appointed by the Pope. Their members represented many different countries and many different theological positions. Some of them did an excellent work and produced remarkable texts. I am thinking here especially of the Liturgical Commission and the Secretariat for Unity both of which prepared texts of a quite uncurial character. But the conservative circles in the Curia succeeded in controlling the whole preparatory work of the Council. It proved to be fatal that Cardinal Ottaviani, the head of the Holy Office in Rome, was at the same time the chairman of the theological Commission. This meant that the whole work of this Commission was dominated by the conservative theology of the Holy Office and as the Theological Commission had to make the most substantial contribution to the Council the most important texts represented no more than the traditional theology taught in Rome. But its influence went even further. As Cardinal Ottaviani was its head the Commission considered itself as the extension of the Holy Office, i.e. the theological conscience of the whole Council. It refused to work with any of the other commissions and when the Secretariat for Unity offered its help on one of the theological

Schemata, the answer was clear: "nolumus". On the other hand they criticized the work of other Commissions very severely.

The members of the Curia had the great advantage of living in Rome and being able to control the work when the members of the commissions had finished their task. So it was possible that texts prepared by the commissions were considerably changed even after they had passed through the discussion in the Central Commission. The most important example is the Schema on the Liturgy which was altered at many points before it went to the printer. And so out of more than 70 Schemata 7 only were published and among them were 4 prepared by the Theological Commission. So it was possible to create in Rome an atmosphere of fear and conservativism. Many intrigues helped in that. Many of you have heard of the attacks against the Papal Biblical Institute led by the conservative theologians of the Lateran University. The main purpose of these attacks was certainly to discredit the methods of Biblical research at the Institute and to discourage the bishops to follow similar lines in the Council. They succeeded in these attacks to a large extent. The Pope agreed to suspend two professors of the Biblical Institute in their teaching and many began to think that he himself approved of the activity of the conservatives.

The last days before the opening of the Council were therefore marked by definite pessimism. Most of the Roman Catholic ecumenical theologians arriving in Rome expressed serious doubts whether the Council would be able to achieve anything. I remember a Dutch priest saying: I was never romantic about the Council but now, seeing the documents, I have lost my last bit of romanticism. I quote him in order to show how different the atmosphere in these days.

What were the reasons for the surprising change which took place? Why did the Council react so negatively to the preparatory work especially of the Theological Commission: Many reasons could be given. I mention three:

a) The most important reason was without any doubt the Pope's address in the opening service. This speech had an enormous influence in the discussions of the Council. Again and again it was quoted by the bishops in support of their own views. For an observer not acquainted with the peculiarities of Roman language it was difficult to grasp its importance. At first hearing it seemed to many of us a rather conventional speech. But our Roman Catholic friends were deeply impressed and felt greatly encouraged by it. The Pope spoke against pessimism, against looking to the past and repeating old formulas, against condemning the errors of modern times instead of using the medicine of compassion, etc. These words were obviously directed against the conservative group of the Curia.

b) The second reason was the strong conviction of the bishops that the authority of the Council belonged to them. Many members of the Curia hoped that it would be possible to run the Council as it was possible to run the Diocesan Sunod of Rome two years ago. There, everything proposed was accepted without much discussion. But the bishops were not ready to do the same. They wanted to have a real Council. Many of them had suffered from the Curia and were dissatisfied with its methods of work. Therefore they did not want it to dictate

once again what the Council should do. It was very characteristic that one of the Uniate bishops said in the discussion: I acknowledge the primacy of Peter and his successor but I wonder whether there is any primacy of Peter's secretary? It was in this mood that many bishops reacted to the Curia.

Being assembled as a Council had a great effect on the self-counsciousness of the bishops as a group. Most of them did not know each other. They had lived in their own diocese and their region and depended directly on Rome. But now they discovered the episcopate of the world - a new reality in the church. Very quickly they began to live in this reality and I think it is due to a large extent to this experience that so much was said during the Council about episcopal authority and decentralisation. In this connection it is also important to mention the fact that at the Council itself a number of regional episcopal conferences came into existence which did not exist before. Probably the most important among them is the Conference of African bishops. It made it possible for the African bishops to play a significant role in the Council and it will be very important for future developments in Africa.

The reaction of the bishops to the dominance of the Curia became clear in the opening days when the elections of the new con conciliar commissions were to take place. The lists with the names had been prepared in advance. But the bishops did not want to vote on the basis of prepared lists. They decided to prepare their own and the results of the elections showed a clear anticurial tendency. Similar things happened on other occasions.

c) The third reason for the surprising change in the Council was the unexpected weight of what is commonly called "la Nouvelle Théologie". Before the opening of the Council it seemed that theologians like Jean Daniélou, Yves Congar, Karl Rahner, Hans Küng and others would not have a great influence on the Council. A few weeks before the Council opened, Karl Rahner was censured by the Holy Office and it looked as if the Biblical scholars would not be able to express their convictions. But after the Pope's opening speech the ecumenically minded theologians felt encouraged and became extremely active. They had innumerable conversations with bishops and lectured sometimes three or four times a day at meetings of bishops. They made enormous efforts to persuade the bishops that there is an alternative to the theology traditionally taught in tha Manuals. It shows the contradictory character of the situation that Karl Rahner could write and circulate a new draft of a Schema on Revelation - a man censured by the Holy Office writing against a text prepared by the head of the same Office.

For many bishops the Council was the first opportunity to get acquainted with the new theology. Many had only heard about it and it was evident that many bishops changed their mind during the two months of the Council. They had the impression that there was much more strength in this new theology than they had thought before. I remember a Colombian bishop saying: When I first read the Schema on the sources of revelation, I thought it was an accurate statement of Roman Catholic doctrine. Now I do not know how to vote.

I could add other reasons. But I think that these three were decisive. They were mainly responsible for the extraordinary fact that with the exception of the Schema de sacra liturgia all the Schemata presented to the Council were rejected - especially those of the Theological Commission and the one on Unity prepared by the Congregation for the Oriental Churches. At the beginning, nobody dared to hope for such a result. Nevertheless I hesitate to interpret it too optimistically. We should not forget that it is primarily negative. It has been possible to reject the preparatory work of the Curia. But the positive and constructive work is still to be done and it is obviously much more difficult to reach the necessary majority of two thirds when positive statements are discussed. It has been possible to reject the text in the two sources of revelation because it reflected too intellectualistic and scholastic an approach. But it will obviously be much more difficult to reject or revise the Schema on the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is always popular to speak against scholasticism but if personal piety is involved it is much more difficult to argue critically and without undue emotion. And finally the proceedings of the first period have shown how important the Pope's direction was. Very many of the future developments depend on him. If he should die the future of the Council would become most uncertain.

2. Aims and significant theological arguments at the Council

The two words which recurred again and again in the deliberations were the words "pastoral" and "ecumenical" and I think that the intention of many bishops can be described in these two words. First the word "pastoral". When bishops said that the texts should be more pastoral they usually referred to the Pope's opening speech. He had said that the Council should not stick to the past and simply repeat old formulas but that it should see this present world and its needs and that it was the Church's task to adapt herself to this world. He used in this context his favorite work "aggiornamento" - adaptation to this present day. When the bishops spoke of a pastoral attitude they had the same in mind - the renewal of the church and an expression of the truth corresponding to the needs of the world. It was from this point of view that the Schemata on the sources of revelation and on the church were rejected. The bishops did not consider them to be wrong in themselves but they felt that the Schemata failed to meet the pastoral needs of this present world. And if the Schema on the Liturgy was acceptable it was because it seemed to contribute to a renewal of the Church's worship.

The use of the word "ecumenical" was much less clear though not less important. Everybody in the Council wanted to be ecumenical. It is true that Cardinal Ottaviani, in one of his best speeches, protested against the people repeating like in a litany the words "pastoralis" and "oecumenicus". But he himself could use the word in a positive sense. For him it meant the task of the church to state the truth clearly and without any ambiguities. Love for the separated brethren, he said, implies firm confession of the truth. I always

felt that there was something to be respected in the narrowness of this view. Others saw in the word just an appeal to show more interest and friendliness towards the separated brethren. But for the most responsible it meant much more. It was Bishop de Smedt who in the name of the Secretariat made an attempt to define the meaning of the word. In his eyes to be ecumenical means to express the unchanged and unchangeable substance of faith in words which make it understandable for the separated brethren and he calls this effort "dialogue". His speech was very moving and made a deep impression on the Council. It is characteristic of the strong desire of many to enter into a closer relationship with non-Roman Christians. However, it seems to me that even this advanced view does not quite correspond to the common understanding of the word dialogue. De Smedt seemed to suggest not more than a change of language. He strongly emphasized that there could not be any change in the substance of the Church's doctrine. But is it sufficient simply to use new words ? Is there not need for an even greater openness ?

We touch here a point which to my mind was extremely important in the Council. In his opening speech the Pope made a distinction which was frequently used by the bishops. He distinguished between the substance of the doctrine and its new formulation, - depositum fidei and modus enuntiandi. While the substance has to remain unchanged there can be a new expression for it. This distinction had a great bearing on the way of arguing in the Council. The representatives of the Nouvelle Théologie maintained that their proposals were not more than a new expression of the unchanged truth, while the conservatives said that the substance itself was affected. Or course, very much depends on how the relation between depositum fidei and its formulation is defined. This problem has never been clarified. In many cases, I had the impression that the conservatives were right. Many of the proposed changes were more than just another expression for the same thing. Or is it only a matter of expression if the concept of the two sources of revelation is abandoned ? or if ecclesiology is formulated in a new way ? I think that many theologians were aware of this problem and intentionally did not discuss it because the distinction proved so helpful for introducing their ideas to the Council. But it seems to me certain that the problem must be thought through anew after the Council and it is not impossible that out of this reflection could arise a different understanding of the Church's continuity.

But now, what were the points discussed in the Council ? I mention five here in a very abridged form.

a) There was first the discussion on the Liturgy. The most significant aspect of this discussion seems to me the strong insistance of many bishops on the one hand on the role of the living word of God and its public proclamation
and on the other hand on the active participation of the congregation

in worship. But the point which provoked the most extensive debate was the use of Latin or the vernacular in the Mass. It was finally decided that respecting the rules established by the Holy See the Episcopal Conferences should have the authority to introduce the vernacular especially for Biblical readings and prayers. Communion in both kinds and concelebration were discussed. Nothing has been decided yet. Many bishops were hesitant with regard to communion in both kinds. It was obvious the confessional aspect of the problem presented an almost insurmountable obstacle.

b) In connection with the discussion on the use of the vernacular a second point became clear - the strong desire of many bishops to re-establish the full authority of bishops in the Church. When speakers asked that the episcopal conferences should have the right of decision they were not only concerned above the use of the vernacular but they had in mind a whole process of decentralisation. This became even more visible when the Schema on the Church was discussed. Many bishops especially the Uniate bishops consider the chapters de episcopis as the heart of the matter.

c) The third point I want to mention is the debates on the sources of revelation. The Schema of the Theological Commission was unacceptable not only because it stated clearly the theory of two separate sources and said that some truth was known to us only through tradition (sola traditione) but also and perhaps even more because it spoke in a very restrictive way about Biblical research. If many opposed the concept of two sources they did of course not mean that Scripture is the only source. Their opposition had a different purpose. In their view only God's revelation in Christ itself can be considered as the source of truth. The important aspect of the discussion was therefore much more a new insistence on the living reality of the truth revealed in Christ than a new definition of the relationship between Scripture and Tradition. An important minority however wants to introduce in the Schema the view of J.R. Geiselmann, who says that every truth proclaimed by the Church should be contained at the same time in Scripture and Tradition. He replaces the formula <u>partim-partim</u> used in the Manuals since the Council of Trent by his own formula <u>totum-totum</u>, the whole truth in Scripture as well as in Tradition. You already know that the Schema was rejected by the Council and that the Pope appointed a mixed commission in order to revise it. This commission has already finished its work. As far as I know it has been possible to reach an agreement on almost every question except the last - the relationship between Scripture and Tradition. There was a majority maintaining the view that some truth is to be found only in Tradition.

d) The next point of discussion was ecumenism. There was a text on the unity of the church prepared by the Congregation for Oriental Churches and dealing exclusively with the Orthodox Churches. It was unfortunate that this text was presented for discussion alone because there were two other texts on the same subject, one prepared by the Theological Commission and the other by the Secretariat for Unity. The discussion did not last very long because the majority felt that these three documents should be combined and several said that the Schema should deal with ecumenism in general and not simply contain separate statements on the different non-Roman churches. They were aware that it would be a much bigger contribution to dialogue if the Roman church were to consider itself and its own ecumenical possibilities instead of looking at the other churches and defining in what ways they could realise the unity with Rome. Many, however, maintained the need of a clear distinction between the different non-Roman churches especially between the Orthodox and protestant churches. It is obvious that this distinction has to be made at some place. There are inevitable theological reasons for it. But I think it is characteristic that many wanted to formulate the whole problem of ecumenism along these lines. It shows that they see first of all the individual churches in their relationship to Rome. They cannot think in terms of multilateral relationships and in their eyes the fellowship between different churches especially between the Orthodox and Protestant Churches is against the inner nature of things. I think that this conviction held by many even some members of the Secretariat will have its importance for future relations.

e) The last text discussed was the Schema on the Church. It was an extremely dry text, in its best chapters a faithful repetition of the Encyclical "Mystici corporis". The criticisms made can be summarized by mentioning the three points formulated by Bishop de Smedt in another of his forceful speeches. He found three major defects in it: triumphalism, clericalism and juridism. He blamed it first for speaking too confidently of the victories of the church through the centuries. Many joined him and asked for more modest language. The church should not appear as a triumphant body but as Christ's humble servant in this world. Some asked that the "mystery of the Church's poverty" should be at the centre of the text. De Smedt then attacked the clericalism of the document. He wanted much more emphasis laid on the character of the church as the people of God in which both priests and laypeople have their own part to play. And finally he stressed the spiritual aspect of the Church. He felt that the text paid attention only to the institutional and juridical side and this was the common complaint of the whole opposition. The document is now being revised. The bishops are asked to send in their critisms and suggestions in the course of this month and the final revision will be done in March.

3. The role of the observers at the Council

It has been said already on many occasions that the observers were extremely well received. Every possible help was offered to them. They had among the best seats in St. Peter's. They were envied by many bishops for getting translation if wanted. Roman Catholic theologians were at their disposal if they wanted the documents under discussion to be explained to them. But there is more to be said. It is evident that the observers had an active part in the Council - not so much because they started it, as because the bishops became aware of our presence and began to take an interest in it . They began to talk to us. They invited us for discussion in small groups. They asked us about our reactions to the Council and to the Roman Catholic Church in general. But even more important than these direct contacts was the fact that the observers were present in the mind of the bishops when they formulated their speeches. They made their reflections in our presence even if we were not at all aware of it.

Our closest relation was with the Secretariat for Unity. Every Tuesday we had a meeting with the members of the Secretariat and the opportunity was given to comment on the schemata. Later in the week the Secretariat met without us and discussed among many other matters how to transmit our reactions to the Council. These Tuesday meetings had inevitably a rather official character. In many respects meetings in smaller groups proved to be more fruitful and I think it was primarily through such meetings that some (not very many) of our comments reached the floor of the Council.

But our relation to the Secretariat was important from yet another point of view. One could say that we participated in the enormous increase of prestige given to the Secretariat. At the beginning it looked as if the task of the Secretariat would be limited to responsibility for the observers and the relation to non-Roman churches in general. The ten preparatory commissions went out of existence with the opening of the Council. New Commissions were elected. It looked as if the whole responsibility for the work was going to rest with them. But the Pope decided to give to the Secretariat a status equal to the conciliar commissions. By this decision it was given the right of presenting its own texts to the Council and of commenting as a body on the texts of commissions. And because the members of the Secretariat were used to each other they could do a much more effective work than the other commissions. It is not an overstatement to say that in the end the Secretariat became what at the beginning the Theological Commission had claimed to be - the conscience of the Council. Again and again the bishops asked for the advice of the Secretariat or wanted a mixed commission to be established in which the Secretariat was represented. It is evident that the group of observers was always seen in the context of this surprising development.

The fellowship among the observers was in general good. We met several times among ourselves in order to discuss our common problems. Regularly twice a week we had morning prayers together. A small committee was appointed responsible for questions of common interest. It is obvious that we were not a united group as we represented so many churches with a different attitude to Rome. But I do not think that we gave the impression of complete divergence. On the contrary. Roman Catholics were sometimes surprised to find how many of us knew each other from World Council meetings.

4. The work between the two periods - or the second preparatory period

The last two weeks of the Council were dominated by the question how to organize the period between the two periods. It was clear to everybody that the Council could not proceed at the slow speed of the first period. At the end of the first period out of more than 70 schemata prepared for the Council only 9 were known to the bishops, only 5 were discussed and only the first chapter of the liturgical schema was ready in its final form. Therefore the material had to be reorganized. The most important texts had to be selected. Others to be dropped. The need for such an operation became even clearer when the Pope expressed the hope that the second period would be the last. But the bishops were afraid that things could be rearranged by the same people who had dominated the preparation for the first period. Therefore they wanted to give some guidance for the work and to establish an authority which would protect it from too much interference from the Curia. In accordance with these desires the Pope nominated a so-called commission of control. It is a small commission of only 7 members. Its chairman is Cardinal Cicognani, Secretary of State. Its prominent members are Cardinal Liénart, Cardinal Suenens and Cardinal Doepfner. The other members are Cardinal Spellman, Cardinal Gonfaloniesi and Cardinal Urbani. The Commission had its first meeting in January but its decisions have not been published. A few things, however, are clear.

1. It will be the responsibility of a mixed commission to elaborate a new text on ecumenism. This commission consists of members of the Theological Commission, the Congregation for the Oriental Churches and the Secretariat for Unity. This decision has been taken already during the Council and preliminary talks have already taken place.

2. In the original Schema on the Church there was a chapter on the place of lay people in the church. It is hoped that this chapter will be worked into a Schema prepared by the Commission for the Lay Apostolate which is much better in structure as well as in content.

3. The Schema on the Church will have to undergo a thorough revision.

4. In the last week of the Council Cardinal Suenens from Belgium proposed a distinction between what he called the Schemata ad intra and the Schemata ad extra. Schamata ad intra are the texts concerning the inner life of the church. Schemata ad extra those dealing with its relation to the world. He thought that the Council had not paid sufficient attention to the second aspect and suggested that a new text should be elaborated combining some of the existing texts and adding a few new problems. It is now reported that this suggestion has been taken up by the Commission of Control and that Cardinal Suenens has been asked to produce a draft of such a schema ad extra.

We do not know more details about the ongoing work in Rome. It seems that the fears of the bishops with regard to the activity of the Curia were justified. There are clear signs that the fight is going on. The conciliar commissions will meet in March and it will then be possible to see more clearly which way the work is going.

5. Some conclusions

It is obvious that the Pontificate of John XXIII, the announcement of the Council and particularly the two months of its first period have produced an enormous change . The Roman Catholic Church is leaving its isolation and seeking more and more contacts with the non-Roman churches. There is certainly some truth in the slogan that the period of the Counter-Reformation has come to an end. Obviously a great effort is being made to formulate the Church's doctrine no more in terms of confessional polemics but with regard to this present world to which the church is sent. And it is evident that to the extent in which this reorientation is realised dialogue and even cooperation between the churches will become possible.

The final results of the Council, however, are still very uncertain. Many backs may come above. Cardinal Bea said in one of his speeches that the Council should be careful not to close any doors, i.e. not to formulate anything which could be an obstacle to the dialogue with other churches, and it is the hope of the best bishops and theologians that the Council will not take any decisions on matters which are not yet mature and the solution of which should be left to this dialogue with the other churches. No more decisions in isolation from the other churches. But it is far from certain that this will be possible. Some doors might be closed by the Council.I am thinking here as an example especially of the text on the Virgin Mary.

But even if integrists should get back some of the lost ground one result remains in any case. The strong wish to be in direct contact with the other churches. This result seems to me irreversible. I think therefore that great ecumenical activity is to be expected from the Roman Catholic Church. There has been enormous growth in the last years already, but after the Council even more is to be expected. New journals will be founded, ecumenical centres will be built and so on. And as the resources of the Roman Catholic Church are bigger than those of any other church these activities may reach a considerable size. This ecumenical work will represent and represents already a great challenge to the World Council and especially to its members churches.

It is natural that many Roman Catholics hope that some contacts will be established between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches. I have already mentioned that there are different views on the World Council. Many especially among the more conservative theologians tend to minimize its importance. They realize that it represents an alternative to the Roman Catholic understanding of ecumenism and as they want to see the ecumenical movement having its centre in Rome they prefer to stress the relation to the individual churches. But there are others who see clearly the advantages of having direct contacts with the World Council and it seems to me very likely that more and more the World Council will be approached on certain issues and that cooperation will be proposed on certain fields.

In order to show what kind of things could possibly be realized one day it is perhaps useful to report here some of the suggestions made unofficially by Roman Catholic friends in private conversation. Some proposed the establishment of a permanent mixed theological

commission in the framework of the Faith and Order Commission. Others asked for closer cooperation in the preparation of the week of prayer for Christian Unity. Others suggested that there should be common translation of the Bible. As more room is now given to the use of the vernacular in the Mass the problem of Bible translations will become much more important in the Roman Catholic Church. Somebody mentioned the possibility of forming a mixed commission dealing with cases of religious liberty and some even asked for regular consultation on missionary problems. Other points could be added to this list but these points suffice to show you what many Roman Catholics inofficially expect from the World Council.

It is evident that such a limited cooperation in certain fields raises questions. Inevitably the question of the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council would have to be raised. What is the relation to the W.C.C. of a church outside the World Council's membership but cooperating with it? Is it using the World Council as an instrument according to its needs but not engaging itself in the fellowship established in the other churches? It would be most important to exclude from the outset the possibility of such an interpretation. Cooperation would have to be based on a mutual commitment. Without such a commitment there would not be the confidence which is needed for real cooperation. I have the impression that this point will be the crucial problem of our future contacts and that it will need careful attention from our side.

A last point: if some decentralization can be carried out, if more authority is given to episcopal conferences regional and national initiatives will be much easier in the Roman Catholic Church. Therefore contacts between the Roman Catholic Church and the other churches will take place not only at the level of the World Council as a whole or of its individual member churches but also at the regional or national level. In many regions and countries episcopal conferences did not even exist. If they are now being established and beginning to work their natural partner will be the regional or national Councils of Churches. A first example of this kind of relationship is the contacts between the All Africa Church Conference and the newly formed Conference of African bishops. I think that this kind of contact is of particular interest for us and it would be very important to have a regular exchange of experience made on this level, because these contacts will contribute to the growth of local unity and therefore correspond to what has been said at New Delhi that all in each place should be brought together into a fully committed fellowship.

THE CHURCHES AND GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AID ABROAD

The problem of the reception by churches and their missionary and service agencies of government aid is not a new one. The problem has been raised sharply in a new form by the determination of the governments in a position to help to offer aid to the developing countries. There are certain new elements in this problem as it appears in this new form. For churches in the developing countries a quite new problem is created in that aid is offered by foreign governments at a time when their peoples are seeking to emancipate themselves from former colonial influences and when the churches have to define afresh their relation to their national government. The aid being offered is massive. It is being offered in a political-psychological situation in which governments are taking action in an international sphere and in an atmosphere of rivalry and competition. Furthermore some governments are finding it politically and psychologically expedient to seek to channel this aid through voluntary agencies in general and churches in particular. In doing this the governments concerned are often prepared to break through the traditional position they have held about church-state relationships. The attention of the churches has been focussed once more upon this problem by the readiness of the Government of the German Federal Republic to make funds available to the German churches and their missionary and service agencies for development aid. The German churches have requested ecumenical bodies, and notably the World Council of Churches, to advise and guide them in dealing with this question.

In approaching this question the following facts need to be borne in mind:-

(1) There are many churches in Western and Eastern Europe which are state supported. Buildings are maintained, clergy paid, privileges assured through government legislation and treasuries.

(2) Between 1948 and 1957 money raised by the Swiss churches - over 17 million Swiss Francs - was augmented by over 11 million Francs by the Swiss Government for aid to the churches and peoples of Eastern Europe.

(3) Since 1954 the American churches through Church World Service have in common with some other American voluntary agencies, engaged with the U.S. Government for the distribution of surplus commodities. This arrangement has called for the fulfilment of the part of C.W.S. of certain governmental regulations:

e.g. the agreement of the government of the receiving country to pay inland transportation costs;

the appointment of a U.S. citizen in the receiving country to supervise and be responsible for accounting for the distribution;

the right of U.S. government inspectors to inspect the procedures of distribution and to check on the recipients of the food to see that they have not misused it;

the recognition that such aid is only available to those who are deemed by the U.S. Government to be "friendly peoples."

Some other governments, notably Canada, Switzerland and Norway, have from time to time, made surplus food available to the churches, but without such conditions. In these cases the churches have been responsible for all packaging and transportation costs but have been free to decide on distribution.

Mission Boards and Societies have received government aid, but it must be remembered that when mission schools and hospitals were developed in Asia and Africa with the help of government funds these were often from the governments of the countries from which the missionaries came. From the point of view of the missions, therefore, the receiving of government funds for such work is nothing new. What is new in the situation is that with the ending of colonial responsibility the Church in the country has to develop its own relations with its own government independently of any relations which may exist between the mission board and the former colonial power.

(4) The World Council of Churches Service to Refugees is financed by church funds, but a large part of its work is made possible by governmental and intergovernmental moneys. Intergovernmental agencies like the U.N.H.C.R. and I.C.E.M. are large sources of income and in the past, and to a considerable extent at present, funds are available from U.S.E.P. for certain categories of refugees. The administration of these funds calls for the fulfilment of certain requirements of the U.S. Government both in defining the categories of refugees to be helped and the loyalty oath to the President of the USA of the workers engaged in this particular programme.

II. <u>The German offer and the present status of church relationships to it</u>

(a) In 1961 in Germany - and also in Denmark and Sweden - the churches were asked to participate in development aid by using government funds.

(b) The Council of the Evangelical Churches in Germany requested Oberkirchenrat Riedel, the Chairman of the Diaconal Council, to consult with the churches, their mission and service agencies, to advise the Government Ministry of Development Aid about the churches' responsibility and point of view. It was resolved that church collections for missionary or diaconal work should not be mixed up with government funds. On the other hand the churches felt that they had a responsibility with regard to their government's action for peoples with whom they were related through the missionary and service agencies and in the ecumenical fellowship.

(c) On May 18th, 1961, the Council of Evangelical Churches in Germany established the "Advisory Committee for Development Aid" with the following mandate:

1. The Committee will consider basic questions of strategy and procedure regarding governmental development aid and will share with the respective state officials relevant views and observations resulting from the experience of inter-church aid, of the life and work of the younger churches in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and of the work of the missionary societies. The Church is hereby executing its prophetic and diaconic ministry.

2. The Committee should provide for the necessary coordination because of the danger of overlapping of the planning of the governments and activities of the Roman Catholic working group for development aid, the project planning of inter-church aid, and the Roman Catholic lent collection "Misereor".

   This cooperation will only be possible through permanent working relationships between the involved bodies and offices.

3. The Committee offers to the government its service in investigating and validating all applications submitted through the Evangelical churches in Germany for support of projects overseas, or to consult with those Evangelical Church-related organisations beforehand.

   The negotiating office is the office of the representative of the Evangelical Churches in Germany to the Federal Republic in Bonn.

4. In special cases it will be possible to deal with or to commend suggestions from the younger churches regarding projects or applications coming from their areas, requesting support out of government funds, and to initiate their submission to the respective offices.

In this way the German churches sought to respond to the Government's request, making clear that the "Bread for the World" action of Protestant Christians in Germany and the programmes and projects of the Evangelical Missionary Council in Germany would remain unaffected.

(d) <u>The involvement of Ecumenical Bodies</u>

In response to this situation

(a) the Lutheran World Federation established a "Community Development Liaison and Validation Service", a joint agency of the L.W.F. Commission on World Mission and World Service. The purpose of the agency was declared to be to provide liaison in the field of social and economic welfare activities "and to provide projects in the field of social and economic welfare activities which fall within certain defined criteria".

The criteria were defined as follows:

Projects shall

a) provide for and/or expand activities in the field of social and economic welfare. Projects submitted for the prupose of soliciting funds hitherto available from other sources shall not be considered;

b) serve the community as a whole;

c) call forth the support of the local Christian community;

d) give promise of developing the sense of social responsibility of the local Christian community;

e) be church-owned or church-related;

f) be of high priority;

There shall be:

g) a reasonable assurance that the ongoing responsibilities resulting from their implementation will not over-institutionalise or over-burden the sponsoring church;

h) a realistic assessment of personnel requirements and a reasonable assurance that such personnel can be secured.

(b) In the meanwhile the World Council of Churches had established S.A.S.P. and approaches were made by the German churches to the W.C.C. for advice concerning the question of using government funds in development aid sponsored by the churches.

(c) In May 1962 the Advisory Committee for Development Aid of the Evangelical Churches in Germany decided to establish an independent legal body, an incorporated society, to handle the questions and negotiations for using government funds in development aid. Bundestagspräsident Gerstenmayer discussed this in the course of a visit to Geneva with members of the S.A.S.P. Committee and certain members of the W.C.C., including the General Secretary.

(d) After these discussions the Stuttgart office of Innere Mission and Hilfswerk through Director Ludwig Geissel, requested DICARWS to give advice and assistance in formulating principles by which the German agency could carry out its task and which would make possible the cooperation with it of DICARWS.

(e) The Executive Committee of DICARWS at Nyborg (4th July, 1962) gave its advice. It declared that

(i) the churches should only deal with the Advisory Committee and be in no way responsible to the donors of the funds;

(ii) no conditions are attached to the money other than its use for the submitted project;

(iii) allocation of money through the Advisory Committee should not exclude other donors;

(iv) the project so supported will only be listed, supervised and reported if the local body responsible for it and DICARWS agree;

(v) it must be made clear that no political, neo-colonial, economic self-interests of the donor countries are involved.

(f) On July 13th, 1962, the independent body (Evangelische Zentralstelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe e.V. = Evangelical Liaison Agency for Development Aid Inc. was established and the advices and guidelines included in the DICARWS and LWF statements accepted by the Evangelical Churches in Germany through their ICA office Stuttgart as basic material for their negotiations with the German Government.

(g) Rules of procedure are being worked out which it is expected will mean assurance from the German Government of the complete independence of the churches and missionary societies to which governmental aid for projects is channelled through the independent body. The Secretariat of the new office is now consulting the ecumenical organisations about a questionnaire concerning projects to be submitted.

(h) L.W.F. alsc produced guidelines for the acceptance of financial assistance in community development projects. It lays down:

(1) that the Evangelical Liaison Agency for Development Aid Inc., shall state in writing that it accepts the "Terms of Reference" of the LWF Community Development Liaison and Validation Service;

(2) that the Evangelical Liaison Agency for Development Aid Inc., shall agree that it is left to the discretion of the LWF/CDS in concurrence with the requesting church whether a LWF/CDS project be presented to "Bread for the World" or the Evangelical Liaison Agency for Development Aid Inc.;

(3) that no pclitical conditions whatsoever (such as outlined under i - iii below) shall be attached to or implied in the financial assistance received from the Evangelical Liaison Agency for Development Aid Inc.;

i. Members and officials of the German Federal Government and its subsiduaries shall not have any rights of inspection with respect to the planning and implementation of CDS projects.

ii. Members and officials of the German Federal Government and its subsiduaries shall refrain from claiming public credit for their support towards CDS projects for which funds have been received from the Evangelical Liaison Agency for Development Aid Inc.

iii. LWF/CDS shall not be under any obligation to indicate that the projects supported by the Evangelical Liaison Agency for Development Aid Inc. are, in fact, financially supported by German Government resources.

(4) The Evangelical Liaison Agency for Development Aid Inc. may publicise that they have made grants available to projects processed by the LWF Community Development Liaison and Validation Service.

On September 21st, 1962, the actions taken were reported to the meeting of the S.A.S.P. Committee and after considerable discussion it was decided in view of the importance of this matter to put the subject on the agenda of the Executive Committee of the W.C.C.

The Divisional Committee of DWME in Paris had a discussion on problems arising for mission boards in the west from government policies regarding technical assistance to developing countries, and instructed the staff "in consultation with DICARWS and LWF to collect the relevant material and to present it (to the Divisional Committee) in the form of a condensed report with an analysis of the basic principles involved."

The first draft of this "condensed report" has been prepared dealing with developments in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, the USA, Nigeria and India. The report shows that there is practical unanimity that mission boards have a responsibility to give moral support to their governments in using public funds for technical assistance to developing countries. But it also shows that there is much diversity of opinion about whether mission boards should in any way whatever act as channels of such assistance. There is also some disparity between stated principles and actual practice. In Sweden missionary agencies are freely accepting government funds for work overseas. In Denmark no firm answer has been given but great hesitancy is expressed because "Mission and

technical assistance are, after all, two quite different concepts which cannot be mixed up". The German Missionary Council has unanimously recorded the conviction that on principle the channelling of government aid through missions must be wholly excluded, but in fact some member bodies of the Council have accepted government aid for work abroad. In Switzerland the Missionary Council is divided in opinion but a majority considers that missions may act as channels of government aid in certain circumstances. In Britain there is little possibility of government funds for overseas being channelled through missions. In the USA questions have arisen for mission boards and other church agencies with regard to U.S. government funds for development aid, notably in Latin America, and for the Congo Polytechnic Institute, and also with regard to the related question of the assignment of Peace Corps personnel to church agencies.

ACTIONS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In the light of the discussions thus far and the need for guidance to all who are concerned in this developing situation and who are therefore faced with immediate decisions, the Executive Committee took the three following actions:

I. To draw the attention of those concerned to the necessity for consultation in an ecumenical setting. This consultation should have in mind the nature of the Church, the relations of Church and State in the country from which aid is being granted, the relation of the Churches to factors which are shaping the societies outside of their own, and to the fact that governments are caught up in an international rivalry to influence the peoples of the developing countries.

Such consultation should have regard especially to the following considerations

(a) that the solution of the problems raised by the whole question of government aid cannot be found simply by discussion between the churches, councils, their missionary and service agencies in the countries offering aid and their own governments;

(b) that from the very beginning the churches and councils in the developing countries must be involved as equal partners in the discussion of any project for which government aid is likely to be sought;

(c) that in the discussion of general principles which should govern policy in this matter, the help of AACC and EACC is needed. The acceptance of large resources for projects necessarily affects the whole balance of a church's life and its witness in the community. Regional and National Christian Councils provide means by which the churches receiving such aid can arrive at common principles to guide them in this matter and they should be fully involved in the process of decision-making;

(d) that while in the countries offering aid the discussion has been controlled by the traditional doctrines of those countries on the subject of church-state relations, the churches in the developing countries are only beginning to hammer out their doctrine on this matter, and they are having to do so in circumstances quite different from those in which the traditional doctrines of church and state were developed - e.g. the work of CISRS in India on the Christian contribution to nation building. It is in the context of such discussions that the churches in the developing countries

will have to formulate their policies about the channelling of government aid through church mission channels. The churches of the countries offering aid must see to it that their actions fully respect the position and policy of the churches in the developing countries and give no appearance of attempting to impose their own church-state doctrines upon them;

(e) that there is an international dimension of political self-interest competing in developing countries;

(f) that technical assistance from the affluent nations to the developing ones is not a spiritually neutral transaction. The developing countries are in the difficult dilemma of needing the techniques and resources from the affluent nations and at the same time resisting the dominence or undue influence of such countries from which in many cases they have so recently freed themselves. The adoption of these techniques and the using of these resources have revolutionary effects in the developing countries, and the churches both in the affluent nations and the developing countries have together a responsibility in interpreting the true meaning of this revolution in which they themselves are also involved;

(g) that the World Council of Churches has rights and duties as representing the whole fellowship of churches both in aiding the developing countries to endeavour to see that consultation along these lines takes place.

To draw the attention of all concerned to the following principles for policy decisions which have emerged in the discussions so far and which should be taken into account in all decisions relating to the acceptance of government funds for other countries:

i. Government aid may be properly used according to conditions indicated above for specific and carefully defined projects through which the churches are seeking to fulfil their role in nation building and community work, but it should not be sought for the general service and missionary work of the church as such;

ii. It must be clear (a) that the acceptance of such aid does not involve the recipients in any kind of subjection to undue political, social or confessional influence, and (b) does not involve the church in an agency relationship to government through licensing or any other arrangement which would subordinate the church's programme to government policy.

iii. Such aid should be by way of once-and-for-all grants, even if paid in instalments over a period of years, so that it is clear from the beginning that no regular subvention and subsidising of a project can be anticipated.

iv. Such aid should be for purposes and on terms defined by the churches responsible for the projects in the countries being helped. It should be at their disposal. In no circumstances should it include the demand to control or supervise the project. The role of the churches which become the channel of that aid vis-à-vis the councils and churches receiving it should be a subordinate one - serving the churches and councils by way of

advice or by the provision of expert help to enable them to carry out the project.

v. No project should be initiated and supported solely by government-donated funds. Contributions should also be made by the churches of the aiding countries and also from the churches in the countries being aided, to projects for which government funds are sought.

vi. Such aid should not in any way be used to provide political, economic or social privilege for the Christians in the country receiving it, but should rather assist them to be the servants of their fellow countrymen.

vii. The churches in the country receiving aid should be ready to make clear to their own governments the sources of such help.

viii. There should be complete openness as between the approaches of missionary, service and confessional agencies to the sources of these funds. There are evidences of potential 'rivalry' between the various agencies of the churches. Discrepancies between announced principle and actual practice have to be frankly faced. Some of these developments could become a cause of grave disservice to the churches.

III. To draw the attention of the appropriate Divisional and Departmental Committees and of the staff of the World Council to the role which the World Council of Churches can play:

1. in providing ways by which both giving and receiving churches can participate freely in the discussion of issues involved in the use of government funds for technical assistance, and by which mutual understanding of one another's circumstances, motives and convictions may be increased;

2. in providing facilities, especially through its Divisions of World Mission and Evangelism, and Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, as well as through the Department on Church and Society and C.C.I.A., by which the churches in the countries offering aid and in the developing countries may be helped in fulfilling certain practical tasks which could include:

   (i) advising the churches, councils and agencies in countries where government aid is being offered of the conditions on which such aid would be acceptable in the developing countries;

   (ii) informing the churches offering aid and those requesting it of what is already being done by governmental, intergovernmental and other agencies so that church action is distinctive and not a poor duplication of governmental and intergovernmental technical assistance;

   (iii) helping in the formulation and recommendation of projects which are ecumenically conceived and carried out, correlating the aid which is forthcoming, and, when requested, providing technical help for the transmission of such aid;

   (iv) offering advice and recruiting personal help and service to the churches receiving aid in such a way that they may receive and use it without prejudice to their independence and dignity;

(v) providing for the reception and transmission of reports concerning the progress of projects so that the churches in the developing countries shall not feel that they are under the scrutiny of, or control of, one Church or Government.

RESOLUTION

The Executive Committee

(a) approves the document 'The Churches and Government Funds for Development Aid Abroad' as an interim statement on this problem and authorizes its use in further discussion with those concerned;

(b) suggests to the staff that further study be made of certain issues raised in its discussion, notably:

(i) the use of government aid in supporting church and mission educational and medical institutions;

(ii) the significance for the churches in countries providing aid and of churches developing countries of the contemporary political-psychological situation in which governments are caught up in international rivalry to influence people;

(iii) the role of the churches in the aiding countries in influencing their own governments in the interest of protecting the churches in the developing countries;

(iv) the role of the churches both in the aiding and developing countries in assuring that aid is disinterested;

(v) the break-through of the traditional doctrines of church-state relations by governments in the aiding countries in their international activities, and the struggle in developing countries to formulate their own doctrine of church-state relations.

(c) requests that a further report be made at its next meeting.

Geneva
February, 1963

Appendix IV

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF INTER-CHURCH AID, REFUGEE AND WORLD SERVICE TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES.

Although a full report of the work of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service for the year 1962 must wait until the meeting of the Central Committee, even at this date so soon after the end of the year certain facts about the past year are quite clear.

It is now apparent that the request to the churches to finance the Service Programme of the Division to the amount of $1,200,000 - the largest asking in the history of the Division thus far - has been fully met and this sum has been raised. The possibility of raising the even larger sum of over $1,300,000 in 1963 also seems likely to be realised.

The appeals made for emergencies in 1962 have produced $1,600,000. This takes no account of the value of the material aid which the churches have contributed or secured, which considerably exceeds that amount.

The Project Lists have attracted $2,700,000, and although this is a large sum of money it is less than half the amount needed to meet the requested presented by the churches in need of help.

Additions may be made to both these figures since money continues to come in, especially for projects, well after the end of the year.

Emergencies

Besides the emergencies of typhoon, flood, earthquake, in Thailand, Spain, Crete, Sarawak, for which appeals have been made and resources sent, the Division is involved in at least four longer-term emergency programmes.

The refugee situations in Congo, Rwanda, Burundi continually occupy our attention and call for help.

The work in the rebuilding of the destroyed village of Esmatabad in Iran progresses favourably. Fortunately the winter in Iran has been less severe than was anticipated. The villagers have been sleeping in tents supplied from Britain and Germany, while the work of rebuilding the village has been going on. As of January 20th, of the 75 houses under construction approximately 50 were finished. A doctor and a nurse are there to care for the people, and blankets were distributed to all villagers. The school is open and in use; the well has been bored and water found at a depth of 300 feet. Visitors to the village bring back most favourable reports of the developments.

Among the largest emergency enterprise in which the churches are engaged through the Division is the work of the Christian Committee for Service in Algeria. The work of relief and rehabilitation goes forward apace. The Committee which brings together several international agencies is itself a new adventure in international and ecumenical cooperation. The Committee is a new entity and will shortly have the status of legal incorporation. The Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service as representing the World Council of Churches is a member of the Committee and provides its administration and takes a large responsibility in seeking its budget which for 1963 is estimated at $1,200,000. The work of the Committee is, at the request of the Algerian Government, mostly confined to the Constantine - Batna area. A strong team of workers has been built up and the programme includes the work of the CIMADE teams, a massive material aid programme, a medical service, and a tree planting project which in its first phase is expected to accomplish reafforestation to the extent of the planting of 21 million trees, employing 15,000 workers whose wages are paid in food which means - since the workers have families - the feeding of some 93,000 persons. Almost 200,000 blankets have been sent into Algeria as well as millions of pounds of food, so that the worst fears that thousands may die of cold and starvation during the winter seem to have been averted. Two mobile clinics complete with international medical and nursing staff have been donated and are in operation. One clinic which has been in operation for the past two months has been dealing with a hundred cases a day and the doctor in charge reports that he sees more cases of tuberculosis in a week than he does in a year in his normal practice.

Good relationships have been established with the Algerian Government which is affording encouragement and facilitates the work. During the past four months the operation has been under the energetic direction of Dr. Heinrich Hellstern, the Director of HEKS the Committee of which generously released him for this task. He will continue until March 31st and will be succeeded by the Rev. Hans Aurbakken, a missionary of the Methodist Church of the USA who has been at work in Algeria for the past 25 years and whom the Methodist Church has seconded to this task at the request of the C.C.S.A.

There is reason to believe that this whole undertaking has manifested a significant Christian presence and concern among the people of this new muslim country.

II. The continuing programmes of the Division

Of the continuing day-to-day ministries of the Division, one or two items call for special attention.

(a) Service to Refugees

It is an astounding fact that the work for refugees shows no sign of diminution. The field staff besides being engaged in implementing projects of integration - many of which were planned in World

Refugee Year - is still engaged in a large resettlement operation. In 1962, 13,617 refugees have been resettled. Australia has now become the largest reception country - hundreds of White Russians from Hong Kong and Greeks have in the past months found a new home in that great land. This is a tribute to the work of the Australian Council of Churches and especially to Miss Margaret Holmes and the Rt. Hon. John Dedman who have been chiefly responsible for this work, and to the Rev. Frank Byatt, the Secretary for Inter-Church Aid in Australia - all of whom have now come to the end of their terms of service. It is satisfying to note that the Australian Council has undertaken a reorganisation which will ensure not only the continuance but the expansion of this work.

Besides this the Refugee Service, in accordance with the authorisation given at the Third Assembly in New Delhi, is beginning to use its good offices in new refugee situations, notably in Rwanda Burundi, among the Angolan refugees in Congo, and for the Tibetan refugees. Help in these situations has to be provided by special appeals for funds.

b) The Secretariat for Migration

The services of the Secretary for Migration have been much in demand. His advices have been sought in Latin America, the Caribbean as well as in Europe. A conference of European Churches under the chairmanship of Professor André Philip is planned for June of this year and a Preparatory Commission is already hard at work.

c) Scholarship Programme

The last two years have seen a significant expansion of the work of the Scholarship Programme to serve not only theological students but Christian students, especially from Africa, who are pursuing other disciplines. A new development was authorised at the last Divisional Committee by which in consultation with DWME the facilities of the programme will be extended to include the provision of short courses for senior African pastors.

d) Teams

The work of the teams, although not directed by the Division, is closely related to it. The success of the Ioannina Team in certain aspects of its work has meant developments especially in poultry keeping and dairy farming on a scale far beyond the ability of a voluntary service team to manage. Accordingly steps have been taken to create a cooperative of the Greek farmers engaged in these pursuits. It is hoped that the Swedish cooperative will take this new Greek cooperative under its care by providing counsel and expert help. This will be possible if, as it is hoped, the churches will create a revolving fund for the cooperative of $100,000. While the Greek Church and the team will keep in touch with the cooperative it will in fact be a wholly independent and indigenous enterprise. If this comes to pass it may well prove to be a pattern to be followed for service work of this kind in areas beyond Greece.

e) ECLOF

Also related to the Division, although not under its direction, is the work of the Ecumenical Church Loan Fund. Contributions to

ECLOF's capital - for the seeking of which DICARWS is responsible - exceeded $39,000 in 1962 and new ECLOF Committees have been established, or are in process of being established, in India, Tanganyika, Uruguay and Chile.

III. Focus on Projects

The chief preoccupation of the Divisional Committee and the members of staff during the greater part of 1962 has been the formulation, presentation, support and development of projects. Several factors have conspired to reveal the inadequacy of the procedures for listing projects both in the countries requesting aid and in those offering it -

- The emphasis of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign on large scale agricultural projects and the call to the Division of the churches who through their inter-church aid agencies are involved in national Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committees, to furnish them with such projects;

- The emphasis brought to DICARWS from the Study of the Christian Responsibility towards Areas of Rapid Social Change that the churches should become engaged in more carefully thought out and more technically competent projects in this whole field;

- The readiness of the churches not only to provide large sums of money but expert personnel for projects;

- The large number of requests from the churches in new nations, particularly in Africa;

- The need of these churches for some assurance that resources will be available for their requests;

- The developing work of SASP.

All these factors have prompted a thorough review both of the concept and the procedures of Project Listing. The process has been accelerated by the work of the staff of the Division especially as a result of the New Delhi decision to have Area Secretaries for Africa, Asia and Latin America as well as for Europe and the Orthodox Churches and Countries.

Discussions have been taking place concerning the responsibility of the Division in listing projects and its role in providing help to the National Councils requesting aid in the formulation, directing, supervision and reporting of projects. The discussion continues and is likely to do so for some time.

Actions so far taken include giving a completely new form to the Project List, the drawing up of new questionnaires for use of churches and councils presenting projects, and the circulation of a

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most carefully worked out document of advice and information on the procedures and facilities offered by the Division.

In the meanwhile SASP has provided the first visitation of experts to advise on special projects - one to the Polytechnic and Village Industry project in Nazareth, South India, and another for a Christian Newspaper project in East and West Africa. Two other survey teams are being planned for Durgapur and Nigeria.

The concern for this aspect of the Division's task led the Divisional Committee to invite the Management Consultant firm of Klein and Saks to make a study of the organisation, administration and procedures of the Division with a view to recommending ways and means by which it may render more effective service both to the churches in the developing countries and to the churches in a position to offer aid. A preliminary report will be made to the Executive Committee of DICARWS at its meeting in May. If the Committee so authorises the study will be completed and a full report made to the Divisional Committee in August.

V. Issues confronting the Division

It would appear that the work of the Division is entering a wholly new phase and in the coming months a decision will be called for on certain very significant issues:-

(1) Relations with DWME. Since the integration of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches relationships develop on the basis of day-to-day staff consultation on subjects affecting and of interest to both Divisions. There is no doubt that the experience of "being together under the same roof" will provide valuable evidence for the deliberations of the new Structure Committee.

(2) The involvement of the churches through the Division in the whole realm of technical assistance raises important questions. Projects arising from this concern call for expert formulation and guidance and for very large sums of money, the greater part of which must be raised in advance. Developments on these lines will give a new character to the Division's work and responsibilities.

(3) It is increasingly clear that many governments, directly or indirectly, are prepared to put large sums of money at the disposal of the churches for development aid. The recent action of the German Government has focussed attention on this issue and this Executive Committee will be asked to give guidance in principle to the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service and to other Divisions and Departments of the World Council of Churches which are involved. It is clear that in this whole discussion it is important to discover the mind and will of churches and councils in the developing countries and to see that their judgments in this whole matter are not only respected but followed.

(4) The development of projects on this scale, though requested by the churches and councils of the developing countries, is such that at the moment they cannot from their own ranks command the leadership and technical competence to carry through such undertakings. The question as to how they may be strengthened without infringing their autonomy, dignity and independence, is greatly exercising the Divisional Committee and staff of DICARWS.

V. Staff

In the course of the last months we have welcomed two new members of the staff: Dr. J. Harry Haines, as Area Secretary for Asia, and Rev. Kenrick Baker, as Secretary for Teams and Personnel.

We have bidden farewell to Mr. Walter Kilpatrick, who had to resign on account of ill health as Director of the Refugee Service; to the Rev. Hallam Sherrock, who returns to Japan to become Vice President for Financial Affairs at the International Christian University in Tokyo; and to Mr. Rudolph Kunett, who after four years of voluntary and pioneer service as a layman in the Division is returning to the USA.

CHRISTIAN COMMITTEE FOR SERVICE IN ALGERIA

Draft Statutes

(unofficial English translation)

Preamble

Several international organisations have agreed, without however, renouncing their own separate activities, to combine their efforts to carry out a specific programme of Christian service in Algeria.

The organisations in question are the following:-

Lutheran World Federation
Mennonite Central Committee
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
World Council of Churches
World Young Women's Christian Association

each organisation acting also for the national organisations related to it.

For this purpose, they have created the association described in the present statutes, which is an open association in the sense that it may admit other members, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes.

Art. 1 Name

There is created by the present statutes under the name of the "Christian Committee for Service in Algeria" an association which is a legal entity governed by article 60 and the following articles of the Swiss Civil Code.

Art. 2 Registered Office and Period of Existence

The registered office of the association shall be in Geneva.

The period of the existence of the association shall be unlimited.

The association shall be registered at the Register of Commerce.

Art. 3 Purpose

The purpose of the association is to continue in Algeria the work of CIMADE and other organisations in order to manifest Christian solidarity through benevolent service to the Algerian people.

The association is a non-profit-making association. It has the right to have, or to acquire, movable and immovable property, to open Bank accounts and "Chèques postaux."

Art. 4 Membership

The five founder organisations mentioned in the preamble are members of the association together with any other organisations which may be admitted as members under the following article. Each member organisation shall be free to designate its own representative to the meetings of the association.

Art. 5 Admission and Expulsion

Applications for membership shall be submitted for consideration by the General Meeting together with a recommendation from the Board and must be accepted by unanimity of the votes cast.

The procedure for expulsion from membership shall be the same.

Notification of admission and expulsion shall be given in writing to those concerned and may be given without explanation or reasons.

Art. 6 Resources

The resources of the association arise from the contributions made by its members and all gifts, allocations or bequests in the widest sense of the terms, as well as all income which may result from its social activities.

The responsibility of the association can be met only from its own assets to the exclusion of all liability on the part of its members.

Art. 7 Annual Accounts

The accounting year shall run from January 1st of each year until December 31st of the same year.

Art. 8 Organisation

The association shall be governed by the General Meeting, the Board, the Management and the Auditors.

Art. 9 General Meeting

The General Meeting is the supreme authority of the association.

Its powers shall be those which result from the law. In particular, it shall elect the Board each year and give discharge to the Board for the exercise of its responsibilities.

The General Meeting has power to revise the statutes, to modify the Purpose of the association or to decide on its liquidation, decisions on these questions requiring a majority of two/thirds of the votes cast.

Art. 10 Convening of General Meeting

The General Meeting shall take place at least once every year.

The General Meeting shall be convened by the Board with at least 2 weeks notice, during the six months following the end of the financial year and at any other time at which the Board considers it necessary or on written request to the Board by at least one/fifth of the members.

The notice convening the General Meeting shall indicate the agenda and each member may propose additions to the agenda, provided that proposals are made in writing to the Board at least 6 days before the General Meeting.

A General Meeting at which all members are present may take valid action even although the statutary requirements as to notice of the meeting have not been observed, unless opposition is raised by at least 2 of the members present.

Art. 11 Board

The association shall be governed by a Board of at least five members elected each year by the General Meeting and eligible for immediate re-election.

The Board shall be free to organise its own activities.

It shall meet as frequently as necessary for the sound administration and for the needs of the association.

It shall carry out the decisions of the General Meeting and shall be responsible to the General Meeting for its activities, the General Meeting being the superior executive authority of the association.

The Board shall appoint the necessary personnel on the basis of recommendations from the Management. It shall approve the programme of activities and the areas of work on the basis of recommendations from the Management.

The association shall be committed by the signature of the Chairman and one of the other members of the Board or by those to whom the power of signature may be delegated by them.

Art. 12 Management

The Management shall be appointed by the General Meeting.

The Management shall have the usual powers of management, shall assure the execution of the decisions of the General Meeting and the Board and shall report to these two bodies.

The Management shall consult the Board on all important problems arising from its management activities.

The Management shall prepare summary reports on administrative questions and on the financial position for presentation to the annual General Meeting.

The Management shall prepare the programmes of activities, the plans of work, and the relief campaigns and shall be responsible for the accomplishment of those tasks in collaboration with the personnel of the association, the representatives of the churches in Algeria and other local organisations etc.

Art. 13 Auditors

The General Meeting shall elect each year one or more auditors for the accounts who shall be eligible for immediate re-election and shall carry out the audit activities foreseen by the law.

Art. 14 Liquidation

If the General Meeting shall vote to liquidate the association, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, the Board shall act as liquidator and any surplus of assets shall be placed by the Board at the disposal of the World Council of Churches, Geneva, to be used by the World Council of Churches as it may find best.

Increase in contributions received and assured for the Headquarters Properties Fund since July 1, 1962

AUSTRALIA	Churches of Christ	$	224:70
	Church of England in Australia & Tasmania		35,45
BURMA	Burma Baptist Convention		50.--
CANADA	Supplementary Appeal: Churches of Christ		370.37
CHILE	Pentecostal Church of Chile		15.--
CYPRUS	Church of Cyprus		84.60
DENMARK	Various gifts		3,871.06
FORMOSA	Presbyterian Church		22.50
GHANA	Methodist Church		140.--
GREECE	Greek Evangelical Church		100.--
INDIA	Federation of Evangelical Churches		106:31
	United Church of India		100.--
	Final balance of Hospitality Fund for Third Assembly		649.10
IRAN	Synod of Evangelical Churches of Iran		50.--
ITALY	Methodist Church		199.56
NETHERLANDS	General Mennonite Society		70.--
	Supplementary Appeal		46.37
NEW CALEDONIA	Evangelical Church (assured only)		28.00
NEW HEBRIDES	Presbyterian Church		44.98
PAKISTAN	United Presbyterian Church		25.--
RUMANIA	Orthodox Church		5,445.33
SOUTH AFRICA	Bantu Congregational Church		28.04
	Church of the Province		282.10
SWITZERLAND	Cantonal Church of Schaffhouse		373:83
	Solothurn		116.--
	Zurich		37.67
	Individual Gifts		4,67
THAILAND	Church of Christ		50.---
TOGO	Evangelical Church		48.96
UNITED KINGDOM	Episcopal Church in Scotland		56.--
USA	Moravian Church: Northern Province		100.--
	Presbyterian Church in the US		1,004:02
	Individuals		10.--
LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION			887.62
INDIVIDUAL GIFTS			22.40
			14,699.64
less: Adjustment re change in exchange rate Canada		$ 1,239.49	
Correction of total gifts through World Presbyterian Alliance		930.65	2,170.14
			$ 12.529.50

Geneva
February 12, 1963